INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 101- BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 1, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

MAHATMA ON BREACH OF TRUCE TERMS IN BORSAD.

—:o:—

SEES KAIRA COLLECTOR

Busy Collecting Evidence To Make Strong Case.

IS GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO LONDON. ADVISABLE?

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, April 29.

Mahatmaji saw the Collector of Kaira yesterday. Their interview lasted for two and a half hours. It is understood that Gandhiji talked to him about the technical breach of some Truce terms by local authorities in regard to the restoration of sold and attached lands, re-instatement of old village officers, loss suffered by the peasants due to illegal attachments etc. He is busy collecting figures to make his case clear.

Gandhiji is confering with local workers to work hard in explaining to the people who are in a position to pay land revenue to pay up at once. Mahatmaji is having talks with different village workers. It is understood he is staying here for a week. Mr. Devidas Gandhi has arrived here to-day.

BORSAD PEASANTS AND LAND REVENUE.

Gandhiji's Advice.

BORSAD, April 30.

Mahatma Gandhi met this afternoon a number of peasants of villanges in Borsad taluka. He advised them in terms of the leaflet issued yesterday to pay the land revenue if they could, and to refuse to pay if they honestly could not.

The Thakor of Devan who has purchased some confiscated lands in Ras village saw Gandhiji this evening and after presenting cocoanuts promised to return the lands to their original owners if the long-standing dispute between him and his tenants in Gorva village was settled. He will again see Gandhiji to-morrow accompanied by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai.—A. P.

NO BACKING OUT

Princes And Federation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 29.

I understand that several ruling Princes including those who are members of the Federal Relations Committee will meet Lord Willingdon in Simla about the middle of June. I am in a position authoritatively to deny the press report that Princes are now trying to back out of the principle of Federation to which they agreed in London at the Round Table Conference.

"IS IT ADVISABLE" ?

—:o:—

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Locker-Lampson, who asked whether Government proposed to invite Mr. Gandhi to visit Britain to participate in the Round Table Conference, Mr. Benn drew attention to the officially expressed desires that the Congress should be represented at the renewed discussions.

Mr. Locker-Lampson asked: "Is it advisable that Gandhi should visit Britain in the present circumstances?"

Mr. Benn was about to reply when the Speaker intervened.—Reuter.

Armed Dacoity In Kaira Village

—:o:—

BORSAD, April 30.

A report has been received here that a dacoity was committed at Bidaj village in Kaira District at the dead of night when about 45 dacoits armed with spears rifles and lathis raided the village firing rifles. The surrounded the quarters where the Patidars were residing and entered six houses one after another and after belabouring the inmates decamped with whatever they could lay their hands on. The police are inquiring.—A. P.

CITY FATHERS' PROTEST AGAINST HOTSON'S APPOINTMENT.

Boman-Behram Rules The Motion Out Of Order

"PROGRESSIVES" UNABLE TO SEE THE OBJECT BEHIND THE MOVE!

An unpleasant surprise was sprung on the Bombay Municipal Corporation by Mr. Boman-Behram, the President, on Thursday afternoon, when he ruled out of order a resolution moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta protesting against the appointment of Sir J. E. B. Hotson as the Acting Governor of Bombay. The President seemed to have made up his mind on the subject before even hearing the arguments of the members. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, however, took opportunity, while speaking on the point of order, of ruthlessly condemning the regime of Sir J. E. B. Hotson as the Home Member of Bombay. There was strong resentment in the House when the President ruled the motion out of order.

Earlier in the day the Corporation sent to the Law, Procedure and Election Committee Mr. Rajab's resolution on the adult franchise.

WOE TO RACING ADVTS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting held on Thursday afternoon passed a resolution adopting the report of the Law, Procedure and Election Committee regarding the question of requesting the Government to undertake legislation for declaring the publication of advertisements regarding tips for betting at the races as illegal. The Law, Procedure and Election Committee has, in its report, brought out the evils of such indiscriminate advertisement in the columns of newspapers.

It has suggested that the Indian Gambling Act should be amended on the lines of the Betting Act of 1874 now in force in England with a view to the publication of the advertisements in question being declared to be an offence under the Act.

The Corporation then resumed the debate on adult franchise moved by Mr. Rajab, labour representative.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, supporting the resolution, pointed out that the Nationalist Party was committed to the adult franchise. For them there was no going back on that principle.

PROGRESSIVE OPPOSITION

Mr. H. P. Mody in opposing the resolution said he did not know with what object the resolution had been brought before the House. If it was passed they would draw upon themselves the ridicule of the public.

Then again the whole question was to be discussed at the Round Table Conference in the next few months. In his opinion it was nothing but a sheer stunt that the proposition was brought at this stage.

At this stage closure was applied for and granted.

DILATORY TACTICS SUCCEED.

The amendment of Mr. Tairsee that the matter be sent to the Law, Procedure and Election Committee for consideration and report was then put to vote. It was carried to a division where it was carried by 44 to 24 votes. It was subsequently carried as a substantive proposition.

HOTSON'S APPOINTMENT RESENTED.

The Corporation then converted itself into the special meeting called by requisition to protest against the appointment of Sir J. E. B. Hotson as the Acting Governor of Bombay. The requisition was signed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. Vora, Messrs. I. S. Patel, S. K. Pupala and eleven others.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:

That the President be requested to convey to the Government the respectful protest of the Corporation against their action in overriding the rights of an Indian in making the appointment of the Acting Governor during the absence, on leave, of Sir Frederick Sykes.

SETALVAD CHAMPIONS HOTSON

Before Mr. Mehta could make any speech on his motion, Mr. V. C. Setalvad raised a point of order that the motion out of order since it was not covered by any of the sections of the Municipal Act. Mr. Setalvad did not advance any arguments in support of his contention.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy contended that the protest in the resolution was addressed to the Government while the appointment was made by His Majesty the King. Therefore it was not in order.

AGAINST BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh pointed out a precedent. The Corporation, he said, had protested when the Indian Commissioner of the Corporation was not appointed on the Port Trust. Did that fall within the purview of the Municipal Act? Certainly they had a right to protest in the interests of health of the city, since he regarded the appointment of Sir J. E. B. Hotson against the promotion of health of the city. (Laughter).

AGAINST SAFETY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta argued that the motion was perfectly in order. There was nothing in Mr. Setalvad's point of order to which he could reply. The motion did not contravene any section of the Municipal Act. The appointment was against the interests of the safety of the city, as he knew that that safety was not safe in the hands of the Acting Governor whose regime as the Home Member was responsible for the breaking of so many heads. They, as Corporation, gave so many addresses to distinguished persons. Where was the provision in the Act for such things? In the addresses they referred to the wives of these distinguished men. Was that also included in the Act? (Laughter). He could at once say that an overwhelming majority of the citizens of Bombay was opposed to the appointment. If they had slightest regard for the safety of the citizens they must protest against the appointment.

A WRITTEN OPINION.

The President (Boman-Behram) then gave his ruling on the point of order. The ruling was ready written and the President had only to read it to the House. He began by saying that although he was personally of opinion that the motion did not come within the purview of the Act he had allowed the requisition meeting to be called. He had since consulted legal opinion which confirmed his personal opinion. The present motion had nothing to do with the municipal government of the city. It did not come within the purview of the Municipal Act. It was, therefore, out of order.

The Corporation then rose for the day.

Black Flag Reception For "Big Brother" At Lahore.

LAHORE, April 30.

Mr. Shaukat Ali who arrived here this morning had a mixed reception at the railway station. One batch of Muslims representing the Congress met him with black flags and Congress slogans and another batch with slogans of separate electorates.

It is understood that a brush occurred between the two groups as a result of which a few persons received minor injuries.

Mr. Shaukat Ali left for Meerut to-night after confering with some leading Muslims here at the residence of Sir Zulifiqarali Khan.

"GIVE US OUR DAILY BREAD"

—:o:—

Unemployed Hold Demonstrations

KARACHI, April 30.

Nearly seven-hundred unemployed workmen directed by the workless middle-class youths stationed themselves yesterday at the doors of godowns and importing houses obstructing the passage of goods. "Give us bread or the means of earning bread" they demanded. "Enrol us as Congress volunteers if need be, so that we may go to jail, but don't let us starve" they pleaded. Several merchants are stated to have given small sums of money to picketers. Most of them withdrew but about twenty were seen till last night in front of the House of the President of the Sindhi Grain Importers' Association. This demonstration is said to be the result of the distress which has been accentuated by the prospect of large numbers of workmen being thrown out at the beginning of May from Railway, Port Trust and other concerns. On the 28th, processions of unemployed paraded the streets to draw public attention to their plight. Local Congress Committee whose President and members have been subjected to picketing and occasionally personal violence at the hands of the volunteers met late last night and decided to disband the present corps of volunteers and to enrol fresh men.

HOW VIDYARTHI MET HIS TRAGIC DEATH.

Allegation Against D. S. P

MORE STARTLING REVELATIONS AT THE CAWNPORE RIOTS ENQUIRY.

CAWNPORE, April 30.

Mr. G. A. Anderson, Asst. D. I. G Allahabad, who happened to come to Cawnpore to-day, appeared as a witness before the Commission this morning.

His evidence related wholly to his experiences during the 1927 riots and how he handled the situation then.

Witness was of opinion that riots did not spread in 1927 no: on account of difference of action taken but mostly due to change in the conditions.

Nawabzada: How long were you in Cawnpore before 1927-riots broke out?

Witness: Just over two years.

Nawabzada asked witness about the Goonda element to which the witness replied that Cawnpore had always suffered from Goonda element being attracted from all over the province and even from Calcutta and Bombay.

Nawabzada: Were you finding difficulty to cope with that menace?

Witness: Yes. They committed crimes I suppose.

Question: Do you remember any temples or mosques being burnt?

Answer: No, I don't remember.

Question: Did you make arrests from the crowds as rounded up 'badmashes' from your list?

Answer: I arrested people from the crowd and after two days rounded up 'badmashes' on the list. Large number of arrests were made under Section 144.

WHAT HE HEARD.

Lala Ramrattan Gupta lately Municipal Commissioned and a leading cloth mercant submitted a written statement in which he stated as follows: When I was in my office in Chatai Mohal on 24th Mr. Jog informed me on phone of execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh. Mr. Jog accompanied by Kotwal in charge of the Kotwali while passing the Chatai Mohal informed me at my office at Chatai Mohal that there was a great excitement in public due to the execution of Bhagat Singh. Soon after Mr. Ramnarain Garg, Chairman District Board, and we both went to Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi. It was about 11 a.m. on 24th March, where we were informed by gentlemen that there was a big crowd at Badshahi Naka where Pundit Raghubardayal Bahtta and Iqbal Krishna Kapoor were trying to pacify people, but the crowd was increasing. I learnt about 2 p.m. at Jainy Brothers' Office in Bagia Maniram that Mr. Jog was assaulted.

With Mr. Vidyarthi I went to Mr. Vidyarthi and found him at Doctor Kapoor's place close by.

SERIOUS POSITION.

Till this time Mr. Vidyarthi had no knowledge of the seriousness of the situation. I accompanied Mr. Vidyarthi to the Congress Office, but could not get any information about Mr. Jog. Thence we proceeded towards Sarfa and on enquiring

POLICE PRESENT.

Mr. Vidyarthi seeing the atmosphere charged with excitement all over, suggested to the Kotwal at Halsey Road, where we met him to arrest a few persons of both communities and thus bring the situation under control. But he did not at all listen to the proposal. At this time we went to Moolgunj crossing.

VIDYARTHI DESPAIRS.

Police was present there in large numbers and volleys of stones were being thrown from both sides, but the police were standing as spectators. When we asked the Hindus to retire to their respective houses, they said if we leave this place Mahomedans will make rush towards their houses and they will be looted. Mr. Vidyarthi seeing the situation got dispaired.

TWO BODIES.

At this juncture Vidyarthiji and Iqbal Krishna, came and we in company with a Mahomedan went there to find out the truth and we found only an ekka was burnt, but there was no dead body on it. Persons present told us that the men who were on the ekka have fled away. But later on we learnt that two dead bodies were thrown in the Nallah and were recovered 4 or 5 days later.

Just as we returned from the lane we saw Superintendent of Police coming on his car. Vidyarthiji stopped the car and explained to S. P. the whole situation, as he saw it. He also complained about the utter indifference of the police and told him the story when a shop was being looted and sowars were standing just near it. But the S. P. refused to believe it and also refused talk with him.

APPEALS FOR HELP.

A little after I went to find out Vidyarthiji. I saw him coming with about 150 Mahomedans, women and children. Immediately afterwards one Mahomedan gentleman came and informed Vidyarthiji that his two sons were in a place of danger and he requested him to have them rescued. As I had prearranged with Vidyarthiji go to Beacongunj it was nearly 2-30 p.m. then and at about 4 p.m. I received telephonic message that Mr. Vidyarthiji was in the midst of danger and something should be done save him.

HOW VIDYARTHI DIED.

I at once 'phoned to Congress office and I went to Meston Road and told the Kotwal all about Vidyarthi. Pundit Rameshwarday Deputy Collector volunteered to go with me. We started in search of Vidyarthi and fortunately a boy who was with him met us and took us to the place where he parted with Vidyarthi.

(Message incomplete.)

Woes Of Indian Cotton-Growers

—:o:—

MILLOWNERS' SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

NEED FOR BANNING FOREIGN COTTON.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

The Indian agriculturist at present is passing through very bad times. Even in normal times he is unable to make two ends meet, but this year when prices of commodities and raw materials have gone down by 30 to 40 per cent he has been badly hit and specially as regards cotton crop, which is known as cash crop, he is losing most heavily. If one has any feeling for our cotton cultivators, he must use cloth made from Indian cotton only. He must stop using any mill cloth made from counts above 40's. An honest Nationalist will wear nothing but Khaddar and those who wear Indian mill cloth must cease buying cloth made from any count above 40, however, fine it may be.

SHORT-SIGHTED.

On account of relative cheapness of some classes of foreign cottons, prices of Indian staple cotton have been affected adversally. An average man does not understand that foreign cotton is not imported solely for manufacturing better cloth, but wherever it is found profitable, our mills are buying foreign cotton where they can easily use our own cotton. There is enough supply of Indian cotton from which cloth of 20 to 40's counts can be manufactured, but for a paltry profit, some of our mills are sacrificing the interest of the farmers and importing foreign raw cotton. This action of the mills is most deplorable and will prove in the long run short-sighted.

Indian mills which are directly benefited by the Swadeshi movement, do not care to see that masses are paying willingly higher price for their cloth and do not buy foreign cloth which is sometime cheaper. These wealthy and clever mill-owners who always speak about their national feeling, do not seem to care for millions of our poor cotton growers and are buying foreign cotton, without realising its economic effect on producer of indegenous staple.

It is urgently needed that Congress leaders and boycott committees should immediately take up this question and decide once for all that import of foreign cotton is not in the interest of India, is the Congress champion of the masses and it is hoped that the Congress will rise to the occasion and save Indian cotton from adverse effects of imported foreign cotton.

WAITING FOR TROUBLE IN CHITTAGONG.

200 More Gurkhas Drafted To Town.

STUDENT ARRESTED FOR THEFT OF REVOLVER NOT TRACED!

CHITTAGONG, April 30.

Another detachment of about 200 Gurkhas is reported to have arrived yesterday.

Arms and ammunition from the local licensed vendors have been removed to Government Armoury for safety.

Mr. Rasiklal Bannerjee, a B.A., examinee of the Vidyasagar College who changed the centre of his examination and came to Chittagong has been arrested on suspicion in connection with the theft of a revolver from the house of a relative of the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate refused Mr. Bannerjee bail but permitted him the use of text books in jail. The missing revolver has not yet been traced.—A. P.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Under the joint auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, Tramwaymen's Union, B. B. & C. I. Railway Union, Hawker's Union, Mill Workers' Union and Bunder Kamgar Union, there will be two public meetings to-day to celebrate the May Day.

The first meeting will be at 6 p.m. at DeLisle Road. The second one on Lal Baug Maidan, Parel, at 8-30 p.m. Mr. G. L. pandalkar will preside at both the meetings.

Amongst the speakers will be Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Dr. J. N. Choksey, Messrs. V. H. Joshi, Tyab Sheikh, V. K. Tawde, A. B. Kolhatkar, Sunder Kabadi, S. C. Mapankar, S. B. Khanolkar, S. S. Nimbkar, Bhaskar Kasale, Swami Kumarananda and Barrister V. B. Pawar.

The new weekly paper of the "Red Flag" will be out to-day in the afternoon under the editorship of Mr. Sunder Kabadi.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, April 30.

Previous closing	10.07
To-day's opening	10.00
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	9.97
Difference	—.10

Broach expectation A-M Rs. 175
Broach expectation J-A Rs. 182

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

—:o:—

Liverpool, April 30.

Previous closing	5.41
To-day's opening	5.39
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.33
Difference	—.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, April 30.

Silver ready	13 3 0
	0 1 0
Silver forward	13 2 0
	0 1 0

Tone of market: India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 30.

Vaisak	43 9 0
Jeth	43 8 0

with duty

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—DEPOT-SALESMEN in every District to sell medicines pay 50/- cash security 1,000 essential for goods entrusted NILANI PHARMACAL CO., Ratan House, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.
A R4920

WANTED—Competent managers, accountants, typists and canvassers on handsome pay according to qualifications. Cash security essential. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to the MAHRATTA SYNDICATE LTD., Pipalmandi, Agra.
A R 4863

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Apyly for full particulars with two annas stamp to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Darya Ganj, Delhi.
A R4876

WANTED—Two EXPERTS for Matches and Cigarettes Factories to be shortly started in Bombay Presidency Apply stating terms, nationality qualifications and past edperience to Box No. 863 Advt. Deft. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4902

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajuri, Poona.
E R 4872

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel. Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

MAHMOUD BEY Egyptian spiritualist has removed himself from Room No. 5 Majestic Hotel, to TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. ROOM No. 404 and wishes to inform the public that his charges will still same Rs. 5/- for three questions.
R4920

Trade Announcement.

ADVERTISERS—If you need poster advertisement in the city of Bombay and throughout India at moderate rates, just communicate with E. K. ADVERTISER & Co., 134, Medows Street, Bombay, 1.
T 4899

WANTED—ENQUIRIES for Investment, and for sale or purchase of properties. Also for loans on properties, shares, jewellery, Indian State's revenue, for any amounts. Apply P. B MEHTA, No. 60, Medows Street.
T R 4905

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—AN ENGINE or a TURBINE of 1000 H. P., write to Box No. 871 care of this paper giving particulars and specification of the plant available stating price expected. One coupled with Electric A. C. Generator preferred.
A 2936

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN MAIN LINE TRAIN SERVICE FROM 1ST MAY 1931.

15 DOWN FRONTIER MAIL.
Bombay Central Dep. 19-20
Delhi Main Arr. 20-30
No Change in Up Direction.

31 DOWN BOMBAY-PUNJAB EXPRESS.
(Revised 19 Down.)
Bombay Central Dep. 21-35
Delhi Main Arr. 6-05 (morning of 3rd day).
No Change in Up Direction.

NOTE:—The above trains will leave Bombay Central to REVISED timings on 30TH APRIL, 1931. For other alterations between Rutlam and Agra Fort, and Baroda and Rutlam see revised Time Tables at stations.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
2921

NOTICE

1. Post RAJ JYOTISHI
2. Salary upto Rs. 300/- which may be in land or in cash or both.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance security, pensions, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered), before 10th May 1931 to the HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government ALWAR.

2852

S. S. "TANGO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she has arrived on 29th April from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 6, No. survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
2935

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE JEWELLERY CONSIGNMENTS. LTD. (in liquidation).
The GALLIARA ELECTRIC & TRADING CO. Petitioners.
and
H. H. WADIA, Esquire Official Liquidator.
and
Messrs. OOTAMCHAND HIRJI Assignees.
To

The Contributories of the Jewellery Consignments, Ltd. (in liquidation).

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Assignees have taken out a Chamber Summons in the above matter, this day, for an Order (a) that the Assignees be given liberty to amend the proceedings herein by bringing on record the Assignees in place and stead of the Official Liquidator, (b) that the Assignees be allowed to recover the calls from the contributories in place and stead of the Official Liquidator and (c) for costs. The said Summons will be heard by the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court, Bombay, on Friday, the 19th day of June 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon and if you so desire, you may attend the Court on the said day.

Affidavit of Jadavji Rattonji solemnly affirmed on the 13th day of April 1931 will be used in support of this Summons.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1931.

NANDLAL CHHAGANLAL, for Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji & Co., Attorneys for the Assignees.
2930

Public Notices.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 P.M. (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 7th May, 1931, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
2931

Legal Notices.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5).

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AT MUTTRA, DISTRICT MUTTRA.
Suit No. 11 of 1930.
BRIJBALLABH RADHA BALLABH son of P. Shiam Sunder Lall, Maro Gali, Muttra Plaintiff.
Versus
Lt.-Col. E. Hate, Hayat E. Hate, both doing business at Dholpur formerly dwelling at Dholpur Defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 10,009-13-9, you are hereby Summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 23rd day of May, 1931, at 6-30 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 28th day of April, 1931.

MATA PRASAD,
Munsarim.

NOTICE 1.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2.—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.

2932.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd May at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Naoroji Mansion, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

Of Queen Anne and Jacobean style complete sets of bungalow and furniture all to match, portable gramophone, rich leather and tapestry upholstered Chesterfields suites, carpets, typewriter, table ornaments, Singer machine, ice chest, best plated cutlery and porcelainware, etc

Property of T. C. Halker, Esq.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,

Under the Presidency of Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU

T. RAGHAVACHARI and friends (from Bangalore A. D. A.) will stage to-night

"PREM-KABIR"

(In Hindi)
(1-5-31) at 9 p.m.

"RAMDAS" in Telugu To-morrow at 9 p.m.

"OTHELLO"

(In English)
on SUNDAY 3RD at 5-30 p.m.

RIPON THEATRE.

Grant Road Corner.
Tickets at the Theatre.

Amusements

LAST DAY

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 6.30 & 10 P.M.
Joan Crawford
And
Robert Montgomery
IN
Our Blushing Brides
MO[illegible] YOUTH AND MODERN LOVE!
M.-G.-M. All-Talking Picture.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m
HAROLD LLOYD.
IN
FEET FIRST.
Gorgeous Comedy! Riotous Fun! A Heart Throb or Two—that will set you Cheering and Burst your sides out with—
LAUGHTER, LOUD AND LONG!

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ON APPROVAL
featuring
YVONNE ARNAUD
TOM WALLS
Adapted from Frederick Lonsdale's Great Play.

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Most Romantic Figure
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In the World's Most Romantic Story
THE IRON MASK
The Further Adventures of The Three Musketeers.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TRY A DRINK.
AT
THE SODA FOUNTAIN
57 different varieties 57
Open from 9 a.m. till midnight.

Commencing from Saturday 2nd May

CHANDRA SENA
CHANDRA SENA
CHANDRA SENA

A mythological picture—gorgeous and glorious scenes—Hanuman's devotion. Shri Ram's War with Demons Ahi and Mahi—Magic power of Demons. See how demons in vast numbers spring from the drops of the body of Ahi.

CHANDRA SENA
CHANDRA SENA
CHANDRA SENA

Prabhat Company's Superb Production.
featuring
Miss LEELA & Prof. MANEK.
Note the time and rates:—

Box	Rs. 2-4-0
Reserve	Rs. 1-2-0
Second	Rs. 0-7-0
Balcony	Rs. 1- 8-0
First	Rs. 0-14-0
Third	Rs. 0- 3-0

Time: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra show:—Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.
Prof. DEVADHAR'S ORCHESTRA WILL BE ON ATTENDANCE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum, Bombay.

Amusements

PATHE

6-30 & 10.
THE SQUALL

With
ALICE JOYCE
MYRNA LOY
LORETTA YOUNG
AND
RICHARD TUCKER.
A First National Vitaphone ALL TALKING & SINGING PICTURE.
Also
Pathe Sound Gazette.

25 ft. jump on to broken soda water bottles. Oriental Temples of Magic! special Tabaccan Pictures of Life of Krishna Golden Statuary.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL FAIR
AND
AMUSEMENT PARK
Opposite Central Station, Bellasis Road
Special Nightly Attractions
FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS
BOXING EXHIBITIONS
PERCY VENGAN
VS.
PETER GEORGE
East African Champion
Free Attraction.
Grand Boxing Tournament
Friday, May 8.
CHAMPIONS COMPETING
Marshall The Modern Hercules.
IN FEATS OF GIANT STRENGTH. Rs. 1,000 Reward for any person who can perform the same feats.
New Giant Wheel, New Tobaggan Slide, New Joy Wheel, High Class Dancing, Cabaret, Circus, etc., etc.,
BLACKBIRD'S SPECIAL JAZZ BAND WITH CLEVER SOLO TURNS.
EXHIBIT YOUR GOODS WITH US FOR QUICK SALE.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS

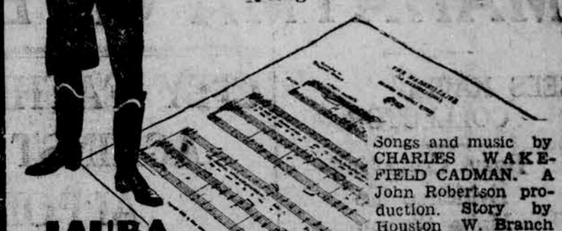
Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road.
To-day and To-morrow at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m
Friday at 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Present:
ALADDIN
AND THE
WONDERFUL LAMP
NEXT SATURDAY
EARLE DOUGLAS
IN
"SEE YOU LATER".

Amusements

THE CAPITOL

TO-MORROW & SUNDAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

BETWEEN THEM STOOD A NATION TORN BY STRIFE!
THE CAPTAIN OF THE KING'S HUSSARS
The beautiful daughter of a lowly innkeeper. Only love could save them from being lost to each other forever. Only the song of heart-searching songs.

Songs and music by CHARLES WAKEFIELD CADMAN. A John Robertson production. Story by Houston W. Branch
LAURA **LA PLANTE**
JOHN **BOLES**
in
CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD
COULD REUNITE THEM HEAR IT—AND OTHERS THAT WILL FILL YOU WITH THEIR SWEETNESS, THRILL YOU WITH THEIR POWER—IN THIS MUSICAL ROMANTIC SPECTACLE—
ROMANCE AFLAME MIDST CRIMSON CONFLICT!
HIS THE VOICE—
THAT SWAYED A NATION
HERS A LOVE—
THAT BRIDGED A CHASM OF STRIFE AND DANGER!
A Universal Spectacular Production!

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
M.-G.-M. ALL TALKING-SINGING-FARCE.
THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS
With
REGINALD DENNY
FIFI DORSAY CLIFF EDWARDS
TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30, & 10 P.M.
DUNCAN STERS IN "IT'S A GREAT LIFE."

For a Short Season only
OPPOSITE "LUNA PARK", MINT ROAD
ISAKO'S RUSSIAN CIRCUS

To-night and following nights.
Our second CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Great sensation act
ACROBATICK DOO
of
Mr. BARRO and companion.
Commencing from to-night.
Prices of admission
REDUCED
Rs. 3-8-0
Rs. 2-4-0
Rs. 1-2-0
Rs. 0-9-0
In commemoration of ISAKO'S CIRCUS visit Bombay Free Souvenirs will be given to our patrons nightly.
Rs. 350 in Total Value
This Act Will Appear To-Night

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day, May Day Celebrations by workers meeting at Chawpatty at 6 p.m.

NAWJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Ratan Dalal, the ex-editor of the "Revolt" and the prominent worker of the provincial Nawajawan Bharat Sabha left Bombay for Surat on Thursday. During his stay Mr. Dalal will organise the local Sabha and put it on a sound basis.

It is expected that the district Navjawan Conference will soon be held to discuss the future programme of the Sabha.

MEETING AT GANJAWALLA'S CHAWL.

Under the auspices of the G. D. C. C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at Ganjawalla's 14th Chawl, Tardeo.

NEWSPAPER BOYS AND MAY DAY.

The News Papers Vendors' Union has resolved to celebrate the "May Day" to-day with a view to declare the working class solidarity.

The members of the Union will therefore not sell any newspapers on that day.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

A general meeting of the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh will take place at Madhau Baug to-day (1st May) at 3.30 p.m. to elect the seven members to be co-opted to serve on the Managing Committee of the Desh Sevika Sangh, the Volunteer Branch of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

Those members who wish to have the election postponed are also requested to be present.

Salu Gomes, a cook, employed on the third floor of Hirji Mansion at Gowalia Tank Road leaning from a window on Wednesday when he lost his balance and he fell on the footpath. He was removed to a hospital but died on the way. At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PHERI SANGH.

Mr. G. Desai, President, Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh writes:—

I request the office-bearers, workers and members of all the Prabhat Pheries to start their morning rounds.

All the sisters and brothers will help the workers to carry on the activities of the Prabhat Pheries.

A meeting of the representatives and workers and also the office-bearers of different Prabhat Pheries will be conveyed shortly to consider the ways and means of carrying on the activities.

I further request all the members of the Prabhat Pheries to assist the different wards Congress Committees to enroll members and attend the functions organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

SODA FOUNTAIN AT OPERA HOUSE.

To provide the public with cold drinks, ices, etc., prepared under the most sanitary conditions, a new Soda Fountain has now been opened in the cool and shady garden of the Royal Opera House, Chowpatty, by Messrs. Madan Theatres, Ltd.

This new Fountain, which is open day and night, is scientifically equipped on the same lines as the long-established and popular Soda Fountain at the Excelsior Theatre. About 30 varieties of cold drinks, fruit juices, milk drinks, ice creams, aerated waters, etc., besides tea, coffee and other hot drinks, are available to the public at moderate rates ranging from 2 annas to 12 annas.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATION OF BAKRID

—:o:—

All Quiet Everywhere

The Bakrid passed off peacefully in Bombay. Since early morning on Wednesday, Muslims in their holiday attire attended Mosques in their respective localities and the Congregations at the Madanpura Mosque and the Jumma Musjid were the largest. Reports from New Delhi, Lahore, Multan, Calcutta and important centres show that it passed off without any untoward incident. In Cawnpore, Seva Samiti volunteers and leading Congress workers patrolled the city and the celebration passed off smoothly.

AMATEURS' "PREM-KABIR."

SRIMATI NAIDU PRESIDES

To-Night At The Ripon.

The Bangalore Amateurs will stage to-night at tht Ripon Theatre "Prem-Kabir" as their premiers for the Bombay Season. They have been guided as it is now well-known by Sjt. Rajhavachari the celebrated player of the South "Prem-Kabir" has, it may be recalled, received tribute for its excellent theme and play by Mahatma Gandhi. Srimati Sarojini Naidu will preside tonight at the opening function.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments are announced in the Bombay Government's Gazette dated april 30.

It is hereby notified that the Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, has resumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge of the High Court at Bombay.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar to hold the temporary appointment of an Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge at Poona commencing 20th April.

Rao Bahadur Raghunathrao N. Tavde to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Khan Bahadur C. J. Petigara, I.S.O., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. E. Butler, to do duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. C. H. Reynolds.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, on relief to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. C. M. S. Yates.

Mr. J. N. Mehta, I.C.S., Assistant Judge to be Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, during the period of the Summer Vacation of the District Court of Ahmednagar.

Mr. S. K. Patkar, LL.B., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the West Khandesh Sessions Division.

Mr. Keshav Anant Sapre, LL.B., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S.

Mr. Mahammad Abdul Maujid, LL.B., to officiate as Registrar of the Court of the Resident, Aden, vice Mr. M. Yaseen Khan proceeding on leave.

ALLEGED MURDER.

—:o:—

How an old Hindu stabbed his aged wife to death was narrated at the Coroner's court on Thursday when an inquest was held touching the death of Jamnabai (58). The evidence showed that the deceased was staying with her son Hirji in DeSouza Street. Her husband Bhimji Ranchor came from Kathiawar to take her to their village but Jamnabai refused to go with the husband and preferred to stay with her son. Enraged by this refusal, Bhimji it is alleged, inflicted several wounds on Jamnabai with a scythe and then made an attempt to commit suicide. Jamnabai was removed to the hospital but died subsequently. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries inflicted by Bhimji Ranchor.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Jute shares opened steady after the holidays but eased off as the session progressed. Towards close however the market rallied and a firmer feeling prevailed. Coals were dull with small business passing. In teas only a few deals were registered at about unchanged rates. The miscellaneous section showed no material change. In Government Securities Government Papers were easier but there was some enquiry for 1929|47 and 1939|44 issues and shortdated tax free loans. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—4-1|2 per cent. Loan 1955'80 82-4, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100, 5 per cent. Loan 1945 101-4 small lot, 6 per cent. Bonds 1931 100-4 small lot, ditto 1932 101-2, 6-1|2 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1923|33 100-2 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank contributory 261-8.

Cottons:—Cawnpore Textiles 2-4 small lot, Kesoram 3.

Coals:—Bolompore 1, Burra Dhemo 7-12, Equitable 24, New Beerbhoom 10-6, Talcher 1-2.

Jutes:—Barnagore 175, Craig 1-10, Fort Gloster 608-8 small lot Howrah 53-11, Kankanarrah 446, National 25-8, Waverley 3-8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 5-12, Bengal Telephone ordy. 11-8, Indian Iron and Steel 4-7, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 69, Triton Insurance 141 ex-div., Associated Hotels pref. 65, Assam Match 10-8. Calcutta Tramways ordy. 5-4, Midnapore Zemindary 88, small lots, Port Shipping 11-12.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 15-4, East India 7-6, Mohema Pref. 8-8, Singell 106.

DEFENCE COUNSEL ON APPROVER MOGHE'S "TAINTED EVIDENCE."

—:o:—

Further Hearing Of Lamington Road Shooting Case.

"A canard, a laughable story, a pure myth, an unlikely story palpably untrue, malicious and false, were the epithets used, in connection with some of the alleged facts in the approver's story and their apparent contradictions by certain witnesses, by Mr. M. S. Pandit, Counsel for the defence while arguing the case on behalf of Vaishampayan, the first accused, in the course of his address to the Jury on Thursday, after Mr. Velinkar concluded his address for the Crown, at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged with conspiracy to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

PROSECUTION'S POINTS.

Resuming his address, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Counsel for the Crown, recapitulated the charges against Upadhye, Dhamanka and Shinde and also mentioned the points in their favour.

Counsel then enumerated the following points among others on which Moghe was corroborated by several witnesses individually and collectively:—

(1) Friendship between Moghe and Vaishampayan before 1930; (2) seeing Swamirao in the company of the first accused at Bhavnagar and in Bombay; (3) Purchase of a duplicator (cyclostyle); (4) presence of Budhiman, Sharda and Hari at Vaishampayan's house in September last; (5) seeing of "Indian War of Independence"; (6) talk about the purchase of motor car; (3) holding of Gita Classes; (8) approver's illness during three days preceeding the shooting incident; (9) giving of Rs. 120 to Bapat, the second accused; (10) lending of Rs. 100 to the approver; (11) presence of Swamirao and Bapat on the terrace of Moghe; (12) Vaishampayan meeting Bhagatsing at Delhi two days before the throwing of the bomb in the Legislative Assembly; (13) performance of "Samartha Bharat Mela" near Tulsidas Tejpal's Chawl; (14) approver's consolidated statement to the police.

REASON OR FANCY.

Concluding, Mr. Velinkar said that the defence had suggested that the payment of Rs. 910 to Vaishampayan on October 1, 1930 (Dussera, according to Tilak Panchang) was not possible as he (Vaishampayan) passed the afternoon and the whole night with Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe, but had that been the case, the first accused would have questioned Moghe about the balance of the loan during the following nine days. As regards the identification of Sharda and Durgadevi widow of Bhagvaticharan of Lahore, the defence had taken an objection, but the description being similar both the persons must be one and the same. Defining a rule of law, Mr. Velinkar said: "Mathematical proofs are not required in a legal trial" and appealed to the Jury that a benefit of doubt should always go to the accused, but it should not be that of a vacillating mind, rather it must be based on reason and not on fancy.

Mr. M. S. Pandit, Counsel for the defence, addressing the Jury on behalf of Vaishampayan, said that the accused was under no obligation to open his mouth or for the matter of that to make even a statement. He said: "An approver is one who implicates others to save himself, therefore, his evidence is tainted. An accomplice is likely to swear falsely to shift the responsibility from his head to that of another."

APPROVER'S STORY.

Referring to the contradictions in the approver's story, counsel characterised (1) the military training taken by Vaishampayan at Waziristan in 1925 as a mere "canard"; (2) visit of Bhagatsingh to Vaishampayan at Delhi in 1929 as "palpably untrue"; (3) requests of Vaishampayan to Moghe for supplying one or two men as a "laughable story"; (4) demanding of Rs. 100 from Vaishampayan by Moghe at a time, when the former applied for a loan as an "unlikely story", (5) talk between Vaishampayan and Shinde on the very first day of their meeting for lending a car, etc., as a pure myth; (6) a portion of the approver's statement was malicious and false.

Proceeding, Mr. Pandit narrated categorically the evidence pertaining to the incidents prior to February 5, 1930, between February 5, and October 9, 1930, and three days following and laid the whole prosecution story threadbare before the gentlemen of the Jury.

Mr. Pandit had not finished his address when the Court rose for the day.

3,000 WORKMEN ON STRIKE

About 3000 workmen employed in Madhavji Dharamsy Mill struck work on Thursday out of sympathy with the 60 weavers who struck work as a protest against the alleged reduction of wages. A meeting of the work men was held after the weavers struck work and they resolved to follow suit out of sympathy with the weavers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

MOSTLY BUDLI BUSINESS. 1

Quiet But Steady.

Bombay, April 30.

To-day bing the last day of the month there was fairly large budli business. There was very little first business and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at the opening level. Bombay Burmas were easy but later on improved.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 30.

Bombay Dyeing 190, 87, 90.
Century 238, 40, 22, 90.
Colaba 104.
Crescent 74.
Fazul 390, 88, 91, 90
Indore 365, 68.
Madhowji 27.
Nagpur 367, 68.
New Great 159, 158.
Pearl 240, 38, 42.
Simplex 66 63.
Swadeshi 268, 67, 70.
Burma 436, 33, 36.
Hydro 106, 105-10.
Tram 115.
Deff. 285.
Ord. 23-4, 23-8.
Bundi 14-8.
Indian 186, 87.
Katni Ord. 170.
Alcock 173, 72, 73.

MILLS.

Bombay, April 30.

100 Ahm. Advance	303-12
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P:	4-10
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	690-0
250 Bradbury P:	180
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	240-0
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	368-12
100 Colaba	104-6
100 Coorla	147- 8
100 Crescent	740-6
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-5-6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	390-0
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-6
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	363-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
256 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	10- 4
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	140
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	27-8
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	477-8
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	158-2
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	143-12
250 Pearl	242-8
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1980
250 Simplex	63-12
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	270-0
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577- 8
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67- 0
50-25 Central	14-10
£10-5 Eastern	x.d. 72- 8
500 Imperial	1067-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	266- 4
100-50 India	82
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-8
70 Gwalior	67- 8
250 Indian	187-8
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	105- 0
40 Katni Df.	710- 0
100 Katni	170
10 Punjab P.	9-8
10 Punjab	9- 4
100 Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P:	8- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-2
200.100 Oriental	1637-8
10 Vulcan	5- 8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119- 8
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	591-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-10
50 Bom Tram	115
100 Tata Hydro P.	101- 4
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P	1106-4
1000 Tata Power	430-0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	800-0
100 Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100 Central Provinces	78
100 Dho. Barramati	91- 8
100 Gujrat	58
20 Mandra Bhon.	65- 8
500 Tapti Valley	637- 8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	x.d. 13-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	41-8
30 Tata Steel D.	235-0
75 Tata Steel	23-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	173-12
250 Bom. Steam P:	201- 4
250 Bom. Steam	188-2
50 Bom. Telephone	47- 8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	436-4
50 Bom. Burma New	159- 6
100 Ind. Bleaching	145-10
15 Scindia	6-11-0
3 1/2 p.c. Govt., Paper	62-8-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-0-0

NASH

PRICES REDUCED

IN SUPPORT OF OUR POLICY OF GIVING THE GREATEST VALUE POSSIBLE PER RUPEE WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

	OLD PRICES	NEW PRICES
660 FOUR SEDAN	5775	5375
668 FIVE PASSENGER TOURER	5610	5175
870 FOUR DOOR SEDAN	6270	5850
880 FOUR DOOR SEDAN	7480	7250

THE INDO AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COY., LTD.,

HUGHES ROAD BOMBAY

Tel. No. 40412 Telegrams. PACKARD, BOMBAY

MIRA SWADESHI STORES

Opposite Popular Pharmacy, LAMINGTON ROAD, Bombay

EMPORIUM of beautiful collections of Sari and Silk Lugdi, Khans, Drills, Twills, Long Cloths, Dhoties, various Coatings, Crepes, Tennis Cloth, Assorted Shirtings, Mulmul, Counter panes, Khaddar, etc. etc.

9 yards ZARI and SILK SAREES and PATALS In Various Designs.

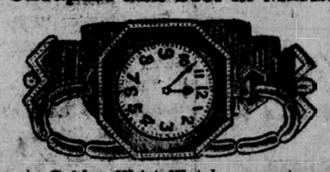
Coatings and Shirtings, A SPECIALITY

TRIAL SOLICITED

Fixed Rates! Satisfaction Guaranteed!

Real Rolled Golden Wrist Watch
Cheapest and best in Market

Rs. 3-10-0 only



Rs. 3-10-0 only

A high grade Golden Wrist Watch, very strong and good-looking, small size, latest consignment offered for a short time. Indeed this is equal to a watch of Rs 50. Three years guarantee with an attractive strap for Rs. 3/10 only.

KINGSTON WATCH AGENCY

195/1, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 30 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.Ch.I.L) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C., D. Com. I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited field and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may wherever desirable, be tacked in as additional Course, AS THAT PROFESSION IS GETTING OVER-CROWDED.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

A REWARD OF Rs. 100

Wonderful Astrology

Just send up five questions of any nature. Accurate answers to those questions will be sent to you by V. P. for Rs. 1/4/- only. A trial will convince you of our Ruhani powers. A reward of Rs. 100 will be awarded to any body proving the in-efficiency of our reply to the questions.

Manager, RUHANI TILSIMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 55, LAHORE.

MARBLE and TILES

Available in

Several Designs

With

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street,

Fort, Bombay,

LUCK IN FLOWERS.

Write your name and address and the name of any flower on a post card and send it to YOGA BHIASI ASHRAM, Post Box No. 72, LAHORE, and I will tell you much that will happen in the next twelve months of your life.

In my detailed account which will be sent you by V.P. for Rs. 1/- only I will tell you of Profit or Loss in Business—Promotion, Transfer or Dismissal in service—Birth and Marriage—Domestic Happiness and Illnesses.

A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies.

A reward of Rs. 100/- would be awarded to anyone challenging my statement.

Platinum Pure 96%

(Supplied in plate and wire)

Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metals.

Enquire at:—

Batliboi & Co.,

Forbes Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGURINE DEPOT,

KARACHI.

AGUERINE

FOR

ALL FEVERS

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICL

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1931.

CONTINUED INDECISION.

—:o:—

The debate on India in the House of Lords was after all a tame affair, as things usually are we suppose, in that House. The debate was initiated by Viscount Peel who asked a number of questions and commented mainly upon the present position and the future work of the Round Table Conference. But Lord Snell's reply on behalf of the Government cannot be said to have thrown any new light on these aspects of the Conference. It is perhaps something, amidst prevailing uncertainty, to be reassured by Lord Snell that "the intention to resume the work of the Federal Structure Committee in summer still held and the participation of the Congress applied to it." That was not all. The Government was actually seriously "considering whether it was desirable to add representatives of certain interests not directly represented on the original Committee." The latest excuse for saying nothing more on the question is that Lord Willingdon has yet to consider the matter. If the Government thinks that time is on its side, that it has to lose nothing by inactivity and that a prolonged truce would make it harder for the Congress to resume its agitation, if necessary, it must be said to be in a fool's paradise. Unconscionable delay in resuming the work of the Round Table Conference will be justly regarded by the Congress as a virtual repudiation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

What Lord Peel and other Tories were most concerned about was the future of the proposed safeguards. Lord Peel did not seem to deny the provisional character of the safeguards. But he conveniently interpreted that character to imply that it was open to add to the safeguards but that the proposed ones were an irreducible minimum. He should not complain if some others interpret provisional character of the safeguards to mean, even apart from the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, that they represent the highest maximum but were quite reducible even to a vanishing point. The more astute Lord Reading interpreted the provisional character to refer only to the methods of enforcing the safeguards and confidently stated that the safeguards themselves were "indispensable," and even "necessary in India's own interests." To the altruistic John Bull it is perhaps an impossible proposition that he should merely state what he wants for himself and let Indians decide what is in their own interests. It is significant that Lord Snell was studiously silent on the puzzling position of the proposed safeguards. In a sense he is quite right. For the position can be authoritatively decided only by those who discussed the safeguards, that is, by the R. T. Conference itself.

The question that worried all British parties most was the position of the Boycott movement in India and its effect on Lancashire. We have often before dealt with this question, as important to us as to the British, and would deal with it again at some length on another occasion. For the present we would only briefly answer the question why, in spite of the obvious legitimacy of India's exclusive preference of Swadeshi cloth and in spite of its being thoroughly consistent with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Britishers make a serious grievance of Lancashire's dwindling exports to India. Their object evidently is to cajole or coerce the new Viceroy into crippling the boycott, say, by prohibiting even peaceful picketing and into revising the tariff. These two remedies were suggested by Sir Stephen Demetriadi of the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in the deputation from Lancashire that waited upon some notable Conservative and Liberal Members of Parliament. It is a pity that greed and an overweening sense of might blind the British reactionaries to their own interests. Any further revision of the tariff in favour of Britain, possible only by the exercise of the Viceroy's extraordinary powers in flagrant violation of the boasted fiscal autonomy of India, is enough to create a revolution in the minds of Indian businessmen and of all Indians. And any penalising of peaceful picketing will not only be a violation of a solemn Pact but will also give to picketing the added zest and fillip which it now lacks. It is the ailing and lathi-charging of picketers that has done and will do most to seal the doom of Lancashire. While the Lancashire interests are crying out that ruin is staring them in the face, Lord Snell is assuring them of the Government of India's general impression that the sales of foreign cloth including British cloth have recently increased and existing stocks are being cleared. Whatever may be the precise position of the boycott at any particular point of time—we can very well imagine the position to seem to be fluctuating at present—it is up to the people of India and in particular the Desha Sevikas to persist in the boycott of all foreign cloth till it is complete for all practical purposes.

STONES FROM GLASS HOUSE.

While Hindus and Muslims were trying to create a peaceful atmosphere during the Bakr-Id celebrations, our Anglo-Indian contemporary was busily engaged seeking editorial solace in the recent riots which, according to it, were "teachings" of the Congress "coming home to roost." Whether the occasion was deliberately chosen or not, the article itself is a mischievous and unscrupulous insinuation against the Congress. It is undoubtedly true that "hooligans," "irresponsible persons" and the "riff-raff" are not so much to blame as some "educated organisers who cleverly keep out of the picture." But it is dishonest to exonerate "the Government or the bureaucracy or the police" for failure to put down riots by merely suggesting that it was the "inevitable scape-goat." The evidence that is being offered before the official Inquiry Committee at Cawnpore, particularly that of the Commissioner and even military officers is eloquent enough. As to the "main issue" of ultimate responsibility, no one with any knowledge of how communal antagonism is generated and what it feeds on, can have any doubts about it. It is a notorious fact that communalists are not only anti-Congress; they are also, on the other hand, the pampered darlings of Anglo-India. The communalist can indulge with impunity in wild and provocative outbursts, provided they are not directed against Government. He is sure of prominent publicity in the Anglo-Indian Press. The "Times of India" refers to "political rioting" also. We are not aware of any, save where, as in Lucknow, Madras, Delhi, Lahore and Calcutta, the crowds, innocent according to every independent non-Congress testimony, were ruthlessly dealt with by the agents of Law and Order. But, perhaps our contemporary is thinking of the assault on Sjt. Sen Gupta. It is most reprehensible. It is unworthy of any Indian. But the sermon on violence and "lawlessness"—Anglo-Indians cannot differentiate between civil disobedience and lawlessness although they would promptly draw a distinction between the patriotism of Carson and lawless revolt—comes with ill-grace from the "Times of India." Great Britain has to her credit not only young, but many old and responsible men running amok and the joke about "elections under Purna Swaraj" is an amusing reminder of the many unhappy men who go to Trafalgar Square on a General Election night and wake up to find themselves in St. Thomas' Hospital.

PLAY THE GAME.

Mr. Benn said a few days ago that the Gujerat farmer was not playing the game. In repudiation of this libel Mahatma Gandhi gives in the latest issue of "Young India" facts and figures which show that the Gujerat farmer has more than played the game and that it is the Government who are not quite playing the game. He shows that by the 15th of March, that is, till he and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel reached Bardoli and explained the terms of the truce to the peasants, the talukas of Bardoli and Valod had paid in land revenue only to the extent respectively of Rs. 2,500 and 20,000. But from 15th March to 26th April they paid in repectively Rs. 1,54,407 and Rs. 83,528. Gandhiji may, therefore, well claim that the Gujerat farmers "have done exceedingly well and this in spite of the fact that the forfeited lands had not yet been returned, that some of these had even been sold, that the old Patels and Talatis had not been reinstated, that all the prisoners had not been released and that prosecutions against them were still pending. On the other hand, Gandhiji adds: "Many things that should have long ago been done on behalf of the Government are still not done, and though there is no unwillingness to pay, threats of coercive measures are kept hanging like Damocles' sword over the heads of the people." It would be both wise and honourable for Government to play the game.

Trifles

—:o:—

"Referring to the charges of police inaction at Cawnpore, Lord Burnham expressed gratitude for what the police had done for the protection of the Simon Commission in India."

I am in entire agreement with his lordship. Every Indian is.

• • • • •

But his Lordship "attributed inaction, if it was even partially true, to official mismanagement and most of all to the want of support and encouragement due to the Government of India's 'defeatist spirit.'"

Here, too, I am broadly in agreement with his lordship. I would, however, include the Provincial and local authorities who all omitted to give "encouragement" as they had been doing before the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

• • • • •

"Is Mr. Churchill on his way to Bedlam?" asks the "Amrit Bazar Patrika."

I must strohgly deprecate this tendency to ask superfluous questions.

• • • • •

"Liberty": "To declare that the Muslims who favour a joint electorate based on adult franchise form an insignificant minority' is to wilfully shut one's eye to the reality of the situation."

It may be true, but how else does my confrere want our human ostriches to save themselves?

• • • • •

"A Husband Sentenced To Make Love To His Wife."

I call it a capital punishment.

• • • • •

Doctors Viegas and Sanzgiri and Messrs. Meyer Nissim and I.S. Patel have all conspired to bother the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay with proposals and suggestions.

• • • • •

Now this is calculated and callous cruelty to a scholar who is deeply immersed in the study of European political philosophers—ancient and modern—because he hates slavish imitation of the West by Indians.

• • • • •

"Humanity's Debt to Industry"—Press Headline.

The article, however, does not give the exact total of the Unemployed.

"COMMON PLATFORM."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, — Your correspondent "Peace-cum-Goodwill" whose letter you published in Saturday's issue, calls at the "Times of India" for publishing Mr. Adi K. Sett's letters denouncing the Common Platform movement, and accuses the "Times of India" of using Mr. Sett as a cat'spaw in this connexion. Your correspondent demands fairplay. May I suggest, therefore, that his remarks against your contemporary are hardly justified in view of the fact that it was the "Times of India" which supported the Goodwill movement from its inception by Mr. M. I. David? I know that you also supported the movement but from the Englishman's point of view it was the "Times of India" which set the pace.

I hold no brief for the "Times of India", but on the score of giving credit where it is due, I think your correspondent is entirely wrong when he says that the "Times" is using Mr. Sett as a cat'spaw in this matter and for the sake of fairplay which he himself demands he should withdraw his accusations. I have no doubt in my own mind that Mr. Sett's letters are merely printed in that paper to show that some Indians, at any rate, hold a different view from the majority, and not because the views he puts forward are supported by them.

I beg to subscribe myself a strong supporter of the Goodwill and Common Platform movement and an

ENGLISHMAN.

LUCKNOW'S LUCKY LEAD.

—:o:—

TRIUMPH OF NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

(BY B. N. DATAR).

The "lucky city of Lucknow" as the late Lokamanya put it, has once again paved the nation's way towards communal concord. Fifteen years ago, Lucknow evolved a Hindu-Muslim pact and temporarily set at rest the then rising flames of party feuds and communal dissensions. In view of the country's unpreparedness then for a drastic scheme, the Lucknow Pact had to agree to upon separate electorates. Experience, however, indicated before long that a pact based on a fundamentally pernicious principle was more an evil than a blessing. Its inherent weaknesses and dangers soon manifested themselves, and disillusionment was the lot even of those honest yet misguided patriots who had built hopes of a speedy advancement of Mahomedan interests, on the basis of separate electorates. They erected iron walls between community and community' and the friction between Hindus and Mahomedans increased hundredfold. Far-sighted Muslim patriots, though convinced of the inherent defects of this separatist principle, could do nothing to annul it, as by that time, it had given a lift to self-aggrandizing upstarts who were interested in perpetuating separate electorates to serve their own ends.

A THREAT.

The ghost of this separate electorate obsession raised its ugly head before the Round Table Conference in London, and its supporters had the temerity to hold forth a threat that no Swaraj Scheme would even be so much as discussed unless impossible demands, mainly based on the bedrock of separate electorates, were conceded in full beforehand. The so-called Muslim Conference in Delhi early this month wrecked for the time being all chances of an early settlement of this vexed question. Maulana Shaukat Ali's unfortunate utterances in Bombay and elsewhere added to the difficulties of securing a solution of the problem.

A CANDID UTTERANCE.

At this psychological moment, the nationalist Muslims stepped forward to stem the tide of rank communalism. They openly announced that the Muslim community as a whole stood solidly for nationalism pure and simple. They lost no time in proving this. The Conference, fully representative of the Muslim community, met at Lucknow under the distinguished presidency of Sir Ali Imam and has just finished its epoch-making deliberations. The complete success of this Conference has shewn to the world once for all that "Mahomedans are not behind any other community in upholding the banner of a united Indian nation." It has cleared the atmosphere of distrust and depression; and a happy and agreed solution of India's domestic problems is now possible. Sir Ali Imam had the candour to admit that he was one of those who pleaded for separate electorates in Morley-Minto days. He however raised his voice of protest against them as soon as he found that "they were not only a negation of Indian nationalism but were positively harmful to Muslims themselves." He is even against reservations of seats, which he considers are so many "snares". We Hindus are grateful to him for his unequivocal assertion that he does not look upon every Hindu as a potential enemy of Moslems. He lays stress upon character and capacity in candidates and has no misgivings that Moslem candidates of necessary merit and abilities would not be returned by even Hindu voters at the polls. His address breathes sterling patriotism.

THE RIGHT LEAD.

The resolutions adopted at the Conference are conceived in the right spirit of nationalism and would go a great way in weaning misguided communalists from following pernicious principles. The resolution on joint electorates gives a right lead to the country and leaves ample scope for negotiations with those who may not have yet fully imbibed the implications of nationalism. It shouldd, however be noted that a section of non-Muslims view with misgivings the Mahomedans' insistence upon (1) the residuary powers resting in federating units and (2) the separation of Sind, as conditions to be accepted in connection with the Hindu-Muslim problem.

RESIDUARY POWERS AND SEPARATION OF SIND.

Both these proposals, though innocent in themselves are irrelevant to the Hindu-Muslim question. Federation presupposes the vesting of residuary powers in independent provinces. Sind's formation into an autonomous province stands on its own merits on linguistic and cultural grounds. The Mahomedans' insistence on them as their own special demands, lends colour to the fears in certain quarters that a section of Muslims wants to exercise residuary powers, to the detriment of Hindus, in those provinces where the former predominate. No fears need be entertained on that score. Still an authoritative denial in this respect may clear the atmosphere once for all. The Conference has done well in calling upon Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers and enhance its prestige.

MUSLIMS' SACRIFICE IN RECENT STRUGGLE.

The success of the Lucknow Conference may be traced to the patriotic endeavours incessantly carried on during the last two years by the nationalist Muslim party in Bombay and elsewhere. That party was founded to spread the spirit of nationalism amongst Muslims and to cooperate with the Congress and other national bodies in all matters of national concern. The first rank Muslim politicians in India like Sir Ali Imam, Dr. Ansari and others found their hands considerably strengthened by the incessant activities of this party which has now established its spheres of influence in

(Continued on page 6.)

THE MAY DAY.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

Throughout the world, the workers stop work on May 1. Wherever the workers' organizations are strong, the work is completely stopped. In other places, the work is stopped for sometime. Lakhs of workers demonstrate in the streets. Mass meetings are held everywhere.

Year by year, the workers have gathered strength. They have understood that strength lies in solidarity. They have strengthened their organization. They have fought many a bitter battle against the employers and their Government. Finally, in one country they have become victorious.

The victory of their Russian comrades have inspired and encouraged the workers of other countries.

WANTED SOLIDARITY

The workers of India have had their share in the common struggle. But the sense of solidarity is not sufficiently developed among them as yet. Our organisation is still very weak. That is, however, no reason to be discouraged. On this May 1 we renew our vow to carry on the fight for our liberation. For this purpose we must strengthen our organization. We must infuse all the workers with the sense of solidarity. Inspire them with the determination to fight.

Since the defeat in 1928, our conditions have grown worse. Our wages have been reduced. Tens of thousands of our comrades are unemployed, starving in the streets. We are treated badly in the mills by the employers and their managers. The places we live in are incredibly miserable; still we pay higher rent for them than before. We can change these intolerable conditions, if we can put up a united resistance to the exploitation of the employers. In consequence of the boycott movement, the Bombay mills are prospering. The workers must now demand higher wages. It is necessary that our union should be strong. All the workers should join the union.

THE URGENT DEMANDS

We call upon the workers of Bombay to put forward the following demands: 1. Immediate increase of wages by 25 per cent.; 2. Limitation of work to 8 hours a day without reducing the wages, so that there will be work for the unemployed; 3. Relief for the unemployed at the rate of 50 per cent. of the wages; 4. Weekly payment of the wages immediately at the end of the week; 5. Abolition of the system of recruitment through the jobbers; and 6. Reduction of house-rent to 10 p. c. of the wages of the occupant.

There shall be meetings in every mill to discuss these demands. After that, conferences of delegates from a number of mills shall be held to endorse the demands. Finally, the Union will be authorised to present the demands to the employers. The union will have this authority only when the workers join it in thousands.

When our demands are put forward in this organized manner, there will be no power to resist them. Workers of Bombay, join the Union that has kept the flag flying in the days of depression, and take up the struggle for a human existence.

If we can carry on successfully the struggle for the immediate demands of ours, by the next May 1 we shall be strong enough to begin the fight for greater things.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

"Peacefully."

The news that the Bakr-Id celebrations have passed off peacefully all over India will, we have no doubt, be greeted by every Indian with genuine pleasure and thankfulness. The police, we are told, were extraordinary alert at certain places and took the usual precautions at others. But the peaceful Id is due not so much to police precautions as to the efforts of Hindus and Muslims in that behalf. Leaders of both communities were united in realising that communal outbreaks, so far from doing any good to any party, merely harmed both and harmed them grievously. And, because they realised the dangers, they successfully proceeded to guard against them. This success is extremely significant. If only the leaders of both the communities developed a lively sense of the futility of mutual antagonism and learnt the one great lesson that their co-operative efforts in connection with the Bakr-Id taught them, the Hindu-Muslim problem would be solved.

Federal Obligations.

The speech of Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Prime Minister of Bikaner State, at the State Legislative Assembly is positively disconcerting. He, no doubt, expresses the mind of the Maharaja of Bikaner. But, if in respect of the views expressed in the speech the Maharaja himself represents the Princes in general, the solution of the problem of the Princes cannot be half so easy as it now promises to be. Sir Manubhai seriously urges that what the Princes want is only a Confederation for specifically defined subjects of joint interest rather than a normal Federaton in which in respect of Federal subjects at least each federating State is merged in the Federation. We shall, for the present, leave general abstractions alone, at least till more details about the proposed Federation are available. But even under the proposed scheme a number of subjects are to be delegated by the States to the Federation; and in the administration of these subjects the joint will of the Federation is binding alike upon the Princes and their subjects, and to that extent at least the Princes and the subjects owe allegiance to the Federation. It is wrong, therefore, for Sir Manubhai to say that the Princes did not want their subjects to have divided allegiance.

Sovereign People's Rights.

It seems that the special occasion for this talk of divided allegiance was the State people's demand for a declaration of fundamental rights. And Sir Manubhai is understood to have said that to suggest that Indian States' people would hereafter be subjects of a Federal India and would accordingly require a declaration of similar fundamental rights as the subjects of British India is to ignore altogether the natural laws of allegiance. Sir Manubhai cannot in this way dodge the States' responsibility for making a declaration of the State people's rights. The fundamental rights are there whether or not the State people owe allegiance to the Indian Federation. They are the birth-rights of the people who are the truly sovereign body. And it is the first duty of any Ruler as their Trustee to safeguard those rights by first formally acknowledging them and then scrupulously respecting them in every possible way. Such a policy, by the way, is much smoother than the inevitable alternative that history has so often repeated of the Sovereign people asserting and declaring their own rights. We have not the least doubt that the States' people will unhesitatingly acknowledge their allegiance to the United States of India.

Swadeshi or Swedish?

It appears from the representation made to Government by the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association that the Swadeshi match industry is now in a perilous condition on account of the cut-throat competition with the Swedish factories in India. It is stated in the representation that the Swedish Company has now no less than eleven factories and has started a rate-war, as a result of which some Indian manufacturers have had to reduce their output and some others have had to close their factories. It is possible that Government only look on without giving the Indian industry the protection it needs, lest any such protection should further weaken the Britishers' protests against discrimination. Whatever the Government may do, the people should make it a point to buy Swadeshi matches as far as possible.

HOW PARTIES OBSERVE THE TRUCE.

—:o:—

Mahatmaji Presents Balance Sheet.

FARMERS RESPOND WHILE OFFICIALS NON-COOPERATE

"Ominous Signs On The Horizon"

Mahatma writes in "Young India":—

"Give a dog a bad name and hang him." Say that the Gujarat farmer is contumacious and sell him out. In a press interview I said some days ago that it was unfortunate that Mr. Benn was misled into saying that the Gujarat farmer was not playing the game; in other words, he was not paying up. When the suggestion was first made I was startled, for I had faith that the Gujarat farmer though hit hard would carry out the terms of the Settlement to the full extent of his ability. The Settlement expects nothing more.

The complaint made to me in Delhi was that whereas large sums were collected in Bardoli and Valod before 28th February, only Rs. 3,212 were collected during the fornight ending 15th March. The implication was that since the Settlement very little was paid.

Now, the Settlement was announced on 7th March. Sardar Vallabhbhai and I reached Bardoli on 14th March. It is clear that nothing could be expected before we arrived in Bardoli and explained the position to the farmers and they could return to their homes. Here, however, are the figures of payment:

Revenue Collections in Bardoli and Valod before 15th March amounted to Rs. 2500 and 20,000 respectively, while the total payment made up to 26th March amounted to Rs. 1,54,407 and 83,528 respectively.

I claim that the Bardoli farmers have done exceedingly well and this inspite of the fact, that the forfeited lands had not yet been returned, that some of these had even been sold, that the old Patels and Talatis had not been reinstated, that all the prisoners had not been released and that prosecutions against them were still pending.

THREATENING CLOUDS

But here I must draw the curtain. I may say that great difficulty is being experienced in establishing friendly touch with the local officials. The result is that many things that should have long ago been done on behalf of the Government are still not done and though there is no unwillingness to pay, threats of coercive measures are kept hanging like Damocles' sword over the heads of the people. The process has begun with Kaira. They do not seem to realise that there is peace now,—provisional though it is,—between the people and the Government and that efforts are being made to make enduring what is to-day only temporary and provisional.

The difficulties in the way are enormous. But I have pledged my word to Lord Irwin that so far as it is humanly possible, I shall prevent the truce from breaking. The Settlement has been called a Gentleman's Agreement. I know that Lord Irwin was sincerely anxious to see that it was fully carried out by the Government's agents as he testified more than once that I was to see it being as fully carried out by Congressmen.

It has hurt me to take the public into confidence even to the extent I have done. But I feel that I can no longer suppress the fact that there are ominous signs on the horizon. A Satyagrai has no weapon at his disposal but that of public opinion and suffering. Let the public read no more into this article than the natural meaning the written word conveys. I shall hope and pray that next week I may be able to report that the threatening cloud has lifted.

ECHO OF VASWANI'S POLITICS.

—:o:—

Govt. Grant To National College Withdrawn.

COLLEGE BOARD'S "CARRY ON."

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 29.

Due to the withdrawal of the grant by Government the Sind National College Board has reduced the salaries of professors by 15 per cent. and increased College fees by 10 per cent. per term. It will be recalled that Professor Vaswani became Dictator of the Hyderabad War Council and Government objecting to his continuance as professor, the board discharged him but finally relented due to the extensive picketing carried on by the local satyagraha committee. Prof. Vaswani was given a year's leave. The Director of Public Instruction, however, called for explanations and Government withdrew the grant in March last. It is learnt that both professors and students are willing to accept the board's decision.

RELIEF WORKERS' NIGHT MARE.

CAIRO EXPRESS DISASTER.

LONDON, April 30.

Cairo.—The express casualty list is 46 dead and 41 injured. Many are not expected to recover.

Relief workers endured nightmare in searching lines of collection of human remains many of which could not be recognised.

Intense flames fused overhead wires and interrupted communications.—Reuter.

LAND-TAX IN KARNATAK

—:o:—

Alleged Harassment Of Ryots

HOW OFFICIALDOM HONOURS THE BOND

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Apl. 29.

More disconcerting news regarding the changed policy of the new Collector of Karwar in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas are pouring in. In disregard of the spirit of the agreement and the Commissioner's order of postponement of the second instalment to 15th May, it is being demanded just now. Attached property is not returned on payment of the first instalment. It is reported that both the Collector and the Deputy Collector are determined, in spite of agreement, to collect the second instalment.

The Congress has kept the agreement by restoring normal conditions and helping payment of the first instalment. According to the agreement the Collector ought to receive individual applications and enquire if the case for general suspension exists. However he seems to be in no mood to wait for enquiry or applications. It is feared the ryots will be harassed unnecessarily. They have already undergone great hardships to pay the first instalment. Only the Commissioner's sympathetic intervention can ensure goodwill. In spite of the existence of some grievances the Hirekerur ryots are paying revenue.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC

—:o:—

Lives Lost: Villages Destroyed

SOVIET RELIEF TO SUFFERERS

LONDON, April 29.

Moscow.—At least 392 persons have been killed and eight-hundred injured by earthquake in the Caucasus Districts. Gerussy and Sisiana have suffered most severely. The majority of villages in the region of Zangezur have been destroyed and many cattle have perished. Soviet has assigned two million roubles for the relief of sufferers.—Reuter.

—:o:—

"Manchester Guardian" Grown Wiser.

LONDON, April 30.

The fact that Mahatma Gandhi has chosen to exalt the spinning wheel is unfortunate for Lancashire, thus philosophically remarks the "Manchester Guardian" and adds that if he had happened to weave philosophy around a bicycle it would have been unfortunate for Morris and Ford, but if we are to trade in India in future it must be by agreement as with any other country."—Reuter.

HOW LONDON VIEWS GANDHIJI'S VISIT.

Congress Solidarity Upsets British Expectations.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, April 17.

The eve of Lord Irwin's departure from Indian shores has offered yet another opportunity to a certain section of the British community in India to take shelter in the Press here. Once more they have tried to interpret Indian events in the light of their limited experience of Indian social, economic and political conditions. Their usual cocktail of a few Anglo-Indian words and phraseology served with their usual finesse of giving every little quarrel the air of communal riot goes down the throat of the gullible public here with utmost care. One cannot help but getting the impression that in this connection the "wish is father to the thought."

"AGREEABLY SURPRISED".

Inconsistencies and self-contradictory statements are not difficult to unearth once the veil of assumed superior authority is torn down. For example, a leading Daily writes "March and April are usually troublous months in India, the beginning of the hot weather apparently bringing any unpleasantness to a head, and so many people are agreeably surprised that so many weeks have gone past without a recrudescence of conflict between Congress and the Police." And yet a few lines further the official estimate of the casualties in the "Cawnpore Riots" is stated to have been grossly under-rated. It is further admitted in the same column that about 280 persons lost their lives in the riots. Thus the lamentable loss of 280 of India's sons and daughters leaves the correspondent "agreeably surprised", to use his own words.

THE SOLE DELEGATE.

The wisdom of the Executive of the Congress Party in appointing Mahatma Gandhi as their sole delegate to the Round Table Conference has upset all expectations in certain quarters here. The unanimity in the Congress Camp seems to be a sore point with such persons. What greater proof of harmony and unanimity can there be than this commendable decision to make Mahatmaji and Mahatmaji alone, the sole spokesman of the Party behind whom some of the finest brains of India will work and thrash out matters to offer the gist of their deliberations as but one man through their revered leader. Attempts are not lacking to belittle this masterly step. Some picture Mahatmaji as ignoring the Conference and settling the future of India direct with the Prime Minister. Others object to his "playing a lone hand" as they fear he may return to India with his own interpretation of the proceedings of the Conference unchecked by Congress witnesses. Such objections find a fertile soil only in the minds of the originators.

LANCASHIRE TRADE.

The statement of the President of the Board of Trade Mr. W Graham, at Edinburgh to the effect that the provisional agreement in India has led to "a notable improvement in Lancashire" has brought forth a volley of protests from that district. It is alleged that the boycott of English cloth has been more intense than ever. Furthermore, indignant vituperations have appeared in the Press here also with regard to the reply of the Secretary of State for India to questions asked in Parliament concerning Indo-British trade in cotton goods.

A message from Reuter's Bombay correspondent stating that an arrangement had been reached between Mr. Gandhi and certain Bombay millowners providing for the use of rayon to cease altogether by the 15th of August has lent further colour to this storm of dissent. It may be noted that such an agreement would be a much greater blow to Italy than to Great Britain. It proves, furthermore, that the boycott of foreign goods has not been maliciously directed against Great Britain. If Lancashire is hard hit, her misfortune is only incidental to a great movement for the uplift of a nation and for the re-establishment of an industry which was throttled through unscrupulous and unfair means.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

The tariff history of India furnishes a dark episode in the Government of the country. If India lost her industry which was the envy of the world, she was not ousted by fair and legitimate means. The birthplace of the cotton industry of the world was India. It was India who for thousands of years clad not only herself but also Europe. When this great industry was strangled she was not permitted the act of self-defence, for she was at the mercy of the stranger who employed the arm of political injustice to keep dow competitor with whom no country in the world could have contended on equal terms. India is not employing similar means to fight her competitors. Her moves are open and her challenge straightforward. The national awakening is too intense to yield to any obstacle in the way. If Lancashire must sell her goods to India, and if she must recover her cotton trade, it will have to be despite, and not because of, all the Churchills and armies in the world.

LABOUR GOVT. AND THE CENSURE.

The Conservatives vote of censure on the Government for their Unemployment policy has been the main Parliamentary topic of the week. Arguments both in defence of and against the present policy of the Government in their efforts to remedy Unemployment, were thrashed out in the Press threadbare. The debate in the House differed in no way from those on similar occasions in the past. The Government find themselves in greater and greater difficulty in explaining away their Unemployment policy. It was the tactics of the Labour spokesmen which saved the situation for the Government, and put off the evil day. The official Liberals were once more spoon-fed with plausible excuses for not precipitating an unwelcome crisis, and with pious hopes and decisions that remain to be carried out. On the whole, the prestige of the Government has undoubtedly increased by the defeat of the vote of censure. Yet another period of existence is now assured to Mr. MacDonald's Government.

THE DEMOCRATIC WAVE.

The recent political upheaval in Spain has eclipsed all other world events at the moment. The democratic wave has shaken the very foundation of the age-worn institution of Monarchy. It is only in the fitness of things that Monarchy should crumble down before this torrent. And no where in the world is Monarchy less secure than in Europe. The present turn of events in Spain was not altogether unanticipated, though their occurrence was premature. During his last visit to England King Alfonso had already laid out his plans to meet an exigency such as this. His connections with England by his marriage to one of the Royal Family has assured him a place of exile and popular sympathy, should the very worst happen.

KING ALFONSO.

There is no denying that King Alfonso is a born ruler. With the shrewd calculations of a businessman, he combines the love of adventure of a youth, and a placidity of temperament of one double his age. It is a notable fact that whatever the grievances the people of Spain had against him, there has not been a single personal accusation of corruption, mismanagement or mal-administration. It was his guiding genius that helped to keep Spain in the fore rank of European nations of to-day. It was his benevolent, though at times autocratic, rule that averted the precipitation of the world economic crisis on Spain with a greater impact. Yet, with all his genius, he remained an autocratic ruler. In this lay his undoing. King Alfonso's manifesto to his people remains a masterly stroke of statesmanship. He concedes nothing. He gives up no rights. He merely retires a little out of the battlefield to let the impulses of the moment settle down. He awaits his country's call to return but merely as a constitutional monarch, for as such alone can he hope to return.

HANDLE FOR ROTHERMERE.

The events in Spain have afforded Lord Rothermere another opportunity to expound and defend his imperialistic fallacies. Lord Rothermere's analogies are centuries behind times. His attitude on the Indian question can be compared with that of an ostrich burying its head in the sand to make believe that the impending danger does not exist. For, it is inconceivable that the Press Lord should not be aware of the growth of nationalism in India. Empires must fall and Crowns must roll in the dust, when time has done its work. Greece, Asyria, Rome, Carthage, —what are they now? All things must end good or bad. And not even an army of Rothermeres can check the inroad of time.

Chirner Accused Brought To Court In Hand-Cuffs.

—:o:—

JUDGE SANJANA ASKS PROSECUTOR TO SEE THAT THIS HARSH TREATMENT IS NOT REPEATED.

KIRKEE ARSENAL EXPERT IN WITNESS BOX

Quite a sensation was caused in the Court of Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, at Thana on Thursday morning. Contrary to the usual practice the accused were brought to the Court in handcuffs.

This unnecessary insulting treatment was keenly resented by the accused as well as their pleaders. The 46 accused (one of the 47 was not present on account of illness), who were handcuffed in pairs of two, raised cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" when they entered the Court room escorted by police. They were made to sit in the docks with the handcuffs on.

CATCHING THE EYE OF THE JUDGE.

As soon as the Judge entered the Court room and took his seat one of the accused Mr. Dharup, a pleader from Panvel, raised his hand and brought it to the notice of the Court that he and his co-accused were in handcuffs.

Mr. B. R. Damle, a defence pleader, drew the attention of the Court to the harsh treatment that was being meted out to the accused. He also complained that Mr. Gupte, one of the accused who used to take his tea at 8 a.m., was not allowed to do so by the police.

HANDCUFFS ORDERED TO BE REMOVED.

The Judge, without whose knowledge these arrangements seemed to have been made, asked the Public Prosecutor why there was that change in the policy. Mr. Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor promised that he would make inquiries into the matter. The Judge ordered that the handcuffs should be immediately removed and the handcuffs were removed.

NO SPECIAL NECESSITY FOR EXTRA PRECAUTIONS.

When the hearing for the day was over and the Court was about to rise the Judge asked Mr. Pradhan what was the result of his inquiry. Mr. Pradhan said there was no particular reason except that in view of no orders to the contrary the Police took the usual precautions. The Judge called the Police Guard in charge of the accused and instructed him that the prisoners should not be put to any unnecessary hardship and no extraordinary measures should be taken without the instructions of the Court to that effect. The Judge also asked the police to allow the accused to take tea and refreshments supplied to them by their relatives.

AMMUNITION EXPERT IN WITNESS-BOX.

Capt. Richard Clarke Lyons, Assistant Inspector of Ammunition at Kirkee Arsenal gave evidence for the prosecution when hearing was resumed on Thursday morning. Replying to the Public Prosecutor witness stated that he was Assistant Inspector of Ammunition at Kirkee for the last two years and had to look after the manufacture and inspect ammunition. The Arsenal supplied three kinds of bullets to the District Police, 303 bullets were supplied for rifles, 476 for muskets and 455 for Welby revolvers.

NOT A REVOLVER BULLET.

Witness further said that he had examined the piece of metal forwarded to him in a bottle. That was the fragment of the envelope of a bullet of the same type as .303 bullet which was a rifle bullet. It did not form the part of any Welby revolver ammunition.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. P. Karandikar witness said that he held no degree but he had 12 years' experience. He was not required to submit a report of his investigation to his superior officers. He received information about the matter some five weeks back and he was told that it was in connection with the Chirner Case. He did not know if any other office was consulted before, but he could not also say if he was the first officer consulted.

Replying to further questions witness stated that not read any thing about the matter in the papers. He had not also read the Government communique appearing in the "Times of India" on October 4 saying that it was found that the bullet was fired from a rifle and was a bullet of the type of .303. He would not be surprised that the public had come to know about the matter in the month of October. But he admitted that the knowledge of the construction of a bullet was necessary to form an opinion about the piece in question.

Did anybody tell you before this what it was?—No.

FOUR LIVE CARTRIDGES.

Witness was shown four live cartridges and asked if there were any numbers on them. He replied in the negative and said that there were no marks on them but he could tell it from the calibre as he knew the composition of the bullet and as he also knew where it was made.

Witness then described what e generally results when different kinds of bullets hit any object.

What information was supplied to you in this connection?—I was asked to give my opinion about the fragment of bullet. Was any other information supplied to you?—Yes I was told that three kinds of fire arms are supplied to the police.

Was it given to you orally or in writing?—It was in writing.

By whom?—By the Public Prosecutor. But I am not quite sure about it.

Have you got the letter with you?—No.

Is there any other information that you got about the matter?—Yes I knew that it was the piece found in the body of Mr. Joshi.

Replying to Mr. Rege, another defence pleader, witness said that his monthly salary was Rs. 1,250. He knew about the matter only five weeks' back. There was some correspondence about it when the case was before the Committing Magistrate. He had received a letter and in reply to that he had informed that the piece which was to be examined should be sent to him.

EFFECTIVE RANGES OF FIRE-ARMS.

In reply to further questions the witness described them what are the effective ranges of different fire-arms what is their velocity and what would be the result in case they hit a human body. He stated that the exit would caused by a bullet would be larger than a wound at the entrance.

Did you put the piece of metal to any chemical test?—No I did not.

So your opinion is based on the visual examination of the piece of metal?—It is by the rifling mark and the turned over edge of the bullet.

Am I correct if I say that such cartridges could be had in the market?—You cannot have .476 in the market as it is a very old type but .303 could be had in a Bombay market.

Witness was then shown a rifle bullet cut into two halves and asked if he could say who did it. He pleaded inability to say as to who did it.

When did you see it first?—I saw it first this morning. It was shown to me. I do not know in what connection.

Did you see it in a room before you stepped into the witness box?—Yes.

In what connection was it?—It merely related to construction of the bullet.

"PATIL HIDING IN BUSH"

Shantaram, the orderly of Mr. Patil the Police Inspector was then further examined. He stated that while he was hiding in the bush a Congressman came there and calling Dr. Phatak who was at a distance of about ten to 15 paces from him told him that the Mamlatdar was hit by a bullet and he should go to his help. The doctor went to the spot where the Mamlatdar's body was lying. Witness and Ganpat the orderly of the Mamlatdar followed him. Dr. Phadke felt the pulse of the Mamlatdar and declared that he was dead. In the meanwhile some persons assaulted the witness. One of them gave him a blow on his back and removed his haversack. Again some persons wanted to assault him but Ganpat intervened and he was saved. After that witness went to another bush nearby and took out his uniform. He wrapped it in the Mamlatdar's "feta" (headgear) and placed it under his (Mamlatdar's) head and again hid himself. At this time witness heard some people shouting that the real culprits were there and going to the bush under which Mr. Patil and the Ranger were hiding themselves.

After a while Ganpat brought some two or three *Katkaris* whom he knew and with their help they removed the body to Chirn and from there carried it to Panvel by a car.

Witness identified accused No. 4 as the man who hit him on the back. Accused No. 18 as the man who gave Mr. Patil a blow on his back. Accused Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, and 44 were among the persons who were arrested for felling trees.

Mr. K. N. Dharup a defence pleader cross-examined the witness but before the cross-examination was over the Court rose for the day.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON JAIPUR GOVT.

—:o:—

Another Political Conviction.

ACCUSED MAKES NO DEFENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 30.

The third political conviction within less than a couple of months is reported from Jaipur. Kishoresingh Barhat was sentenced on 24th April by the City Magistrate of Jaipur to 9 months R. I. and Rs. 50 fine or in default 3 months further imprisonment on a charge of sedition. It was alleged that the accused who was a pupil teacher in the local normal school distributed leaflets attacking the minority administration of the Jaipur State. The accused offered no defence and received the sentence cheerfully which was pronounced in the Central Jail to avoid demonstration. All three politicals are reported to be treated as ordinary prisoners.

CAWNPORE RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

Nizam Donates Generously

SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S APPEAL

NAINITAL, April 29.

In the course of an appeal for giving relief to the victims of Cawnpore Riots, Sir Macolm Hailey says:—

"Local effort, however generous, is unable to cope with a need of such magnitude and I have decided therefore to open a Provincial Relief Fund and to appeal to all the generous minded men and women to give what they can to it. The Fund will be administered by a committee of representatives of all communities, the constitution of which will shortly be announced. Contributions may be sent to my Private Secretary, Lt. Col. T. S. Paterson, M.C., Nainital, and will be acknowledged by him. I gratefully acknowledge the very generous donation of Rs. 10,000 which I have just received from His Exalted Higness the Nizam of Hyderabad as a donation to the funds."—A. P.

DOCTORS ! Please Patronise
SWADESHI & QUALITY
LADCO'S
SURGICAL DRESSINGS
LYSOL, KRYSOL (Liquid Antiseptic Soap)
Pioneer & Premier In India.
Available at all chemists.
Agents:— Lavchand Varajdas & Co.,
Princess St., BOMBAY 2.
SHAH & CO. P. O. Box 2119, BOMBAY 2.

THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Directors' Report for the year, ended 31st December, 1930 and the speech delivered by the Chairman, the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., at the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 30th April, 1931.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Gentlemen,

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1930.

The net profit for the year ended 31st December 1930 including the sum of Rs. 2,98,648-15-0 brought forward from last year's accounts amounts to Rs. 6,89182-13-0 after having valued stocks at or under cost, and after having provided for:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Depreciation on Buildings, machinery, etc., as permitted by income tax rules	4,41,890	15	0
Interest on the Swedish Match Co., Loan A/c. Rs. 4,32,000 Less Capitalised Rs. 1,50,000	2,82,000	0	0
Income and Super Tax 1931-32 ...	50,000	0	0
Loss on operations in the Andaman Islands	28,902	12	0

Out of the said net profits the Directors have appropriated the following amounts:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Provident Fund to be opened for the Indian Staff	12,000	0	0
Bareilly Factory Goodwill	16,477	8	0
Reduction on manufactured stocks	80,000	0	0
Expenses of Management	2,07,000	0	0
Leaving a balance to be carried to Balance Sheet	3,53,705	5	0

Having adequately provided in the manner stated above for a continued trade depression your Directors feel themselves justified in recommending the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent on the paid up capital, which they hereby do. This will absorb Rs. 3,50,532-0-0, leaving Rs. 3,173-5-0 to be carried forward to next year's account.

During the year under review, Mr. S. Schele resigned the office of Director. The Directors regret that owing to Mr. Schele's departure from India, the Company should have lost the benefit of his abilities and experience and they have placed on record their deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Company. Mr. T. Widen has intimated that owing to his impending departure from India, he will shortly resign the office of Director and Joint Managing Director. The Directors therefore take this opportunity to express their regret at the severance of Mr. Widen's connection with the Company.

Two of your Directors, Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, and Rai Sir Onkar Mull Jatia Bahadur, Kt., O.B.E., retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

Two of your Directors, Rai Bahadur Sardar Narain Singh and Mr. Bertil Thorstenson retire from the Board under Article 99, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

You will also be requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

PHIROZE SETHNA.
Chairman.

Bombay.
20th April 1931.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,

Considering the general industrial situation in the country, last year's results of the Company's working must be regarded as very satisfactory. They would have been still better but for the fact that three of our factories namely those at Calcutta (which substitutes the old factory, now closed down), Madras and Clutterbuckganj are new. They started operating by the end of 1929 and early 1930. One of them, the Madras factory, attained its maximum production by the end of 1930, while the Calcutta and Clutterbuckganj factories have not yet done so. The output of these three factories working to maximum capacity will be about two-thirds of our total production. For this reason our average costs were higher in 1930 than we expect them to be this year. We also had to incur a heavy expenditure in closing down our old Calcutta factory and spent a considerable sum on the investigations we made in the Andaman Islands.

I think I may be permitted to take this opportunity of explaining not only to the shareholders but to the general public what service the Swedish Match Company has rendered to the consumer in this country as well as to explain our aims, objects and policy as regards the future. It will be no exaggeration to say that by having opened factories in this country on the most up-to-date lines we have stimulated competition and the quality of the matches now produced has been greatly improved. Our claim is borne out by the Tariff Board which says in its report (1928):

> "The superior quality of the aspen matches produced by the Swedish Match Company has raised the general standard of quality of Indian matches and the improvement in the industry may therefore be attributed largely to the competition of the Swedish Match Company."

Whilst we have maintained our own standards of quality upon which our reputation has been built up, we can also claim no small measure of credit for raising the general level of the quality of all matches sold in India.

From the consumer's point of view, we have rendered him far greater service than merely supplying him with better quality matches. A comparison between our prices for half size safety matches given by the Tariff Board, which are reproduced below, with the prices we charge to-day will show how they have come down and which is mainly due to a reduction in costs since we first started manufacture in the country:—

			per gross.
1924	...	...	Rs. 2 4 0
1925	...	...	" 2 0 0
1926	...	...	" 1 14 0
1927	...	...	" 1 6 0

In 1930 our average price was Rs. 1-2-0 per gross. It will thus be seen that between 1924 and 1930 we have been the means of saving the consumer Rs. 1-2-0 per gross. On an estimated consupmtion of 20,000,000 gross per year, this means a saving of Rs. 2½ crores per annum. Our entry into the Indian market has brought down the excessive profits which the industry had been making in the past and this has naturally created intense resentment against us on the part of our competitors. The Tariff Board after explaining that the Indian manufacturers had been making extraordinarily high profits varying from 20 to 60 per cent, observed:—

> "The main grievance, therefore, of the Indian manufacturers seems to amount to this that the Swedish Match Company by its entry into the market rapidly brought down the abnormal profits of the industry. It must, however, be recognised that the Company's activities have been of real service to the country by stimulating competition and that relief has thereby been afforded to the consumer, who in other circumstances would have been called on to pay a price far in excess of that which would yield a fair measure of profit to the manufacturers."

Even whilst the Indian manufacturers were making abnormal profits allegations were made against us of unfair competition. The Tariff Board after examining them fully expressed the opinion that they were unfounded. Similar complaints are now being revived against us. On an impartial examination, it will be found that the cause of the complaints is precisely the same as that referred to by the Tariff Board, namely, the reduction of excessive profits.

I would like to emphasize that whilst we have been able to reduce the price of matches to the consumer, it has been our practice not to sell below cost of production on an average nor without a reasonable profit on our turnover as one can see by studying our Balance Sheets from year to year. Last year was perhaps the most unfavourable both as regards prices and also for the reasons I have already given and yet our balance sheet for 1930 shows good profits. Our average selling price is higher by 1 to 3 annas per gross than that of our competitors—a fact which cannot be denied by them.

We have been able to attain these satisfactory results because the long experience of our Managing Agents has taught us that the manufacture of good quality matches at economic prices is impossible unless it is carried out on a large scale under a system of what is ordinarily described as mass production. No human labour, however skilled, cheap or abundant, can reasonably compete against automatic machines, much less ensure the same uniformity of quality. Our factories in India are amongst the most up-to-date in the world. Our labour cost for this reason are low. It has been claimed that by the use of less machinery employment is given to a large number of labourers. This is true. But that there can be no more uneconomic means of finding employment for labour by the substitution of men for machinery will be seen from the following figures. Whereas at our Ambernath factory for a total production of nearly 3½ million gross we employ 1,400 hands, it is claimed by one factory, according to an answer given by Government in the Legislative Council of Bombay, that 650 men are employed inside that factory and 3,600 outside. The *nomtnal* capacity of this factory given by the Tariff Board is just over 1 million gross per annum, about a little more than ¼ of our *actual* production at Ambernath. This means that if the production of this factory equalled that of the Ambernath factory they would employ 16,000 hands against Ambernath employing only 1,400.

We are not in a position to know the present labour costs of this factory. But according to the Tariff Board Report, the labour costs of this factory were five annas six pies per gross in 1926-27. Our average costs for the year were 2 annas 6 pies per gross whilst for December 1926, they were only 1 anna 6 pies per gross. At present this figure has been further reduced to 1 anna per gross at our latest factories. The additional cost of finding employment for a handful of men compared to the millions of India is thus 3 to 4 annas per gross, and must be wholly borne by the consumer. When it is recollected that the addition of every one anna per gross to the price involves the consumer in a burden of Rs. 12½ lakhs per annum on the estimated consumption of India, no one can fail to realize how extravagant a method this is of providing employment.

Apart from the question of increasing the burden on the consumer, it is idle to maintain that the employment of manual labour to perform processes which can be much better performed by machines is in the interest of labour itself. On this point I would draw your attention to the remarks of the Tariff Board in paragraph 135 headed "Danger of sweating."

> "As regards the processes which form the basis of a home industry proper, namely box making and labelling, it is true that the organization of the cottage factories permits these to be carried on by workers in their own homes. This feature is not peculiar to cottage factories, but is shared by the larger factories where the latest machinery has not been fully installed. In the vicinity of Bombay we saw several factories producing 1,000 or more gross boxes a day, where the system of piece work for box making in workers' own homes was in force. The system is one which in our opinion is not conducive to the workers' welfare. By its nature no restriction can be placed on the number of hours worked or on the age or sex of the worker. When competition arises between such factories and the more modern concerns equipped with the latest machinery, the easiest and perhaps the only form of economy for the smaller factories is a reduction in piece rates. We have had evidence that such reductions have already been effected in some factories in the vicinity of Bombay. Remembering the appalling conditions of sweated labour which existed in Europe in industries where hand work came in competition with machine made goods we cannot regard this feature of the match industry as one to be encouraged."

Our Indian labour is better paid, better housed and better looked after than is the case in the factories of our competitors for we have spent considerable sums of money in building chawls, with the necessary municipal services of water, etc., and, we also provide medical attendance, schools and finance co-operative societies in order to help our labour where possible with articles of food at lower than ordinary market prices.

We do employ a small number of European officers in our factories but their number is limited to the requirements of the business chiefly from the technical point of view and for the purpose of training up Indians. As soon as we find that Indians have been trained to carry on the technical processes satisfactorily we have no hesitation in reducing the number of European employees and substituting them by Indians.

The match industry is lacking in the two essential conditions which in some cases such as that of handwoven cloth make for the success of hand against machine-made articles. Again I can do no better than quote the observations of the Tariff Board in paragraph 129 of its Report:

> "In order to enable hand work to compete with machine manufacture, one of two conditions must exist. Either the product of hand labour must command a better price or special circumstances must render the cost of production of the hand-made article lower. Where special designs are demanded of a special quality of article in quantities not sufficient to admit of mass production, a cottage or home industry may flourish. Thus for hand-woven cloth there is a special market and the additional price obtainable is sufficient to cover the extra cost of production. This is not the case in the match industry. The matches produced far from being superior, are distinctly inferior to the products of the larger factories both in point of finish and of uniformity of quality and the price obtainable is some four annas per gross lower."

It is needless for me further to elaborate this point for it is quite clear that unless our competitors' factories are as well equipped as ours, they can never reduce their costs to our level even by excessive sweating of labour. Besides our equipment there are other conditions in our favour which must make our costs lower than those of our competitors. We are satisfied with a lower rate of profit than they. We purchase our machinery, our wood and other raw materials on a much larger scale and it stands to reason that we should be able to purchase these articles at more favourable rates in the open market than those who purchase them in smaller quantities. Our costs of distribution for similar reasons must on the whole be lower, for having several sources of supply at our disposal we can put our matches in the market from the most economic centres of production.

If, however, it is the view of Government that these factories should be encouraged at the expense of the consumer by raising the price of his matches, the Company can have no objection for in the absence of any unfair discriminatory action against it its larger interests would, as a matter of course, enable it to reap bigger profits than the smaller manufacturers. The artificial raising of prices is not only against the interests of the consumer but is not a practical proposition and is in any case opposed to our own policy. We believe in reducing our costs and in sharing the benefit with the consumer. In this industry the only persons mainly interested are first the consumer and then Government when it levies an excise duty in accordance with practically the universal practice of all civilized countries. Both the consumer and the revenues of Government are likely to be better served by cheaper than by more expensive methods of manufacture and of distribution.

I would also like to point out that it is our aim to use as much indigenous wood as possible and we are already doing so. We have spent large sums of money in making experiments and in exploring the possible sources for a good wood supply. At the present moment we use per year at the rate of 15,000 tons indigenous wood and 10,000 tons imported aspen and we anticipate further improvement in favour of the former. The import figures during 1930 show that we imported 14,000 tons of aspen as compared with 18,000 tons imported by all the other Indian factories put together whose total production is a little less than ours. The approximate c.i.f. value of last year's imports of 32,000 tons of aspen may be put at Rs. 35,00,000 and every reduction in these imports corresponds to a direct saving for the country.

The Swedish Match Company have according to the suggestions of the Tariff Board already taken the necessary steps to identify themselves with Indian interests. They have converted our Company into a public Company registered in India under the Indian Companies Act with rupee capital. Our Board of Directors now consists of a majority of representative Indians selected from different parts of India. The Swedish Match Company who are our Managing Agents have agreed to take no commission or even expenses of management until the profits each year are sufficient to declare and pay a dividend of 7 per cent.' In 1929 we invited the public to subscribe but unfortunately owing to certain minor technical defects in complying with the Indian Companies Act, the appeal had to be withdrawn. Though these technical defects were immediately rectified the conditions of the money market had so changed in the meanwhile that it was considered unwise for us to proceed. We refrain even now from calling for public subscriptions because we have been advised that this is not an opportune moment for doing so owing to the continued depression in the money market. As soon as we find that the position has improved, we should have no hesitation in inviting the public to take shares. Another reason why we should wait is that owing to a distinct decline in prices since 1929, there is less certainty of our being able to pay and maintain a dividend until in the near future all our factories have attained maximum production. The recent agitation against the Company has furnished an additional reason because owing to the uncertainty created by it as regards our position, the investor is not likely to come forward so readily in response to our appeal as he would otherwise do.

It is the general policy of our Managing Agents which we propose to follow that no dividends are to be declared until there is a reasonable certainty of their being maintained or even improved other things being equal. We are now proposing to declare a dividend of 7 per cent which we hope will prove acceptable to you.

Before concluding I may be permitted to take this opportunity of saying a few words also in regard to the Assam Match Co., Ltd., and to express my regret as Chairman that I shall not be able to attend their annual General Meeting to be held in Calcutta on the 25th May. The reason why I bring this matter up here is to amplify my remarks regarding our Managing Agents by giving you an example of another Public Company in India which has derived the benefit of the Swedish Match Company's experience and close co-operation.

The Assam Match Co., Ltd., was floated in 1925 with a paid up capital of Rs. 5,00,000 and commenced operations in 1928. At their factory in Dhubri matches are made exclusively from indigenous wood.

Dividends have been paid as follows:—

1926 .. Nil.
1927 .. Nil.
1928 .. 6 per cent.
1929 .. 6 per cent.

For 1930 the shareholders will be asked to declare a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent, after an amount of Rs. 50,000 (which amount is as much as 10 per cent. of the capital of the Company) has been carried to the Company's Reserve Fund. This may be considered a very satisfactory result.

Finally I beg to express our appreciation to the entire Staff at our various factories for their efficient and good work during 1930.

(Advt.)

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA

—:o:—

Andrews Explains Mahatma's Attitude

LONDON, April 29.

Mahatma Gandhi cannot, imply wishes to banish Christian missions, declared Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by Reuter. Mr. Andrews said that this would be entirely against his principles, which were favourable to every form of true religious influence. Mr. Andrews pointed out that numbers three and nine of Mahatma Gandhi's fundamental rights guaranteed religious freedom.

Furthermore there was no foundation for the suggestion that he would champion orthodox Hinduism against untouchables, since he had consistently advocated equal rights for untouchables and had proposed at Karachi statutory declaration of equal status for all. Andrews added that Gandhi's statement was not new. It had been often repeated.

His objection to missions on ground of unfair proselytising was probably justified years ago because of the lax methods such as compulsory bible instruction without conscience clause in state aided institutions then employed, but these methods had now been dropped practically throughout India.

Mr. Andrews addresses the Society of Friends on the subject of "Gandhi and Missions" on 5th May.—Reuter.

"DELHI PACT" DOOMED

—:o:—

A Die-Hard Cry

LONDON, March 30.

"If the words of the Governor of the Punjab that the time has come for licence to be controlled reflect the sense of the decision reached by the Central Authority it has been reached none too soon" declares the "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article. It says that it is only on the side of the authorities that Irwin-Gandhi agreement has been honoured in spirit, and it is mainly due to that forbearance that the situation wears a delusive appearance of improvement. Gandhiji and his associates have done little enough to give it reality. The truth is that the Pact was doomed by circumstances in which it was concluded.—Reuter.

BREACH OF AIRCRAFT RULES.

—:o:—

First Case In India.

KARACHI, April 28.

The first case in India of a breach of aircraft rules was disposed of to-day by Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, who convicted Mr. Parmanand Hassaram Tharance on three different charges and sentenced him to a fine aggregating Rs. 100.

The charges against the accused were, firstly being an unqualified pilot as he, without special license, flew more than one mile from the Civil Aerodrome, secondly he flew over inhabited areas of Karachi at such a low altitude as not to enable him to land outside the town and thirdly he carried out flying which by reason of low altitude or proximity to persons or dwellings was dangerous to public safety.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The accused's defence was that he was told by his instructor Flight Lieutenant Jones to carry out a height test by ascending up to 8,000 feet. When he had gone up 4,000 feet about two or three miles from the aerodrome he experienced engine trouble and so he decided to land and the only suitable ground he could pick out was a piece of ground in the centre of Sehwani Colony and he descended in three righthand turns, struck an electric pole and crashed. A minute before the crash the propellor stopped.

The Magistrate he'd that the story of engine trouble was false and that the accused crashed because he was stunt-flying at a low altitude in proximity to buildings and houses.—A.P.

Lucknow's Lucky Lead.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 4.)

almost all the provinces of India. These stalwart Muslim nationalists were instrumental in sending out 12,000 Muslims to jail in the last Satyagraha struggle. The Muslims of the Frontier province have in a short time wonderfully grasped the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. With their willing sacrifices in the cause of the nation, and with the ennobling figure of "Frontier Gandhi" before us, who would now say that Mahomedans are not patriotic or that they are not moved by lofty impulses?

APPEAL TO HINDUS.

Now that the Mahomedans have splendidly responded to the call of nationalism, we, the Hindus, ought no longer to look upon them as enemies to Indian's national aspirations. When agreement has been reached on fundamentals, let us not fight over details. Let us not show a niggardly spirit in accepting their demands. Generosity is the best policy and will pay in the long run. We lived in peace and amity as blood brothers before the advent of British rule. Let us not now fight to the advantage of the third party. Let the Hindu Maha Sabha and men of its way of thinking cooperate wholeheartedly with nationalist Muslims. The past with its unpleasantness may be buried and let us all back up the nation's demand for Swaraj. When it comes—as it soon must—we shall all laugh over over vehemence in needlessly distrusting each other. May the impending advent of Swaraj unite us all for ever to the eternal glory of our common Motherland.

EXPRESS TRAIN CATCHES FIRE

—:o:—

Many Passengers Burned To Death

LONDON, April 29.

Cairo.—Fortyone persons were burned to death or fatally injured in jumping out of a train and forty-one injured in consequence of the Cairo-Alexandria Express catching fire. Ten children were among the victims who were all natives except for an injured French woman. The driver was unaware that the train was alight and had travelled miles before the signal man warned him.—Reuter.

'RELEASE OF RAJAH AND ALL POLITICALS."

—:o:—

Mr. R. D. Baliwala writes:—

The Bandra Youth League deplores the attitude of the Bombay Government in not releasing Mr. H. D. Rajah as per agreement arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government and characterises the action of the Government in detaining a selected few in the Jail as unjust, and unfair. The League is of the opinion that this unstatesmanlike attitude of the Government will only tend to widen the gulf between the youths and the Government. The League further hopes that in order to facilitate the work of Mahatma Gandhi the Government will order the release of all political prisoners including the Bengal Detenus and the withdrawal of all the "Conspiracy" cases.

CONGRESS COMITTEE ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Sharp Division On SALE OF F. C. AND SUGAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGARPARKAR, April 30.

Nagarparkar Congress Committee elections were made to-day. Some local merchants tried to capture the Congress in order to break seals and permit sale of foreign cloth and sugar but were defeated as the president ruled out that the nominees were not habitual khadi wearers. The party walked out and organized a separate committee and elected their own office bearers. It is understood they have decided to remove the ban on foreign cloth and sugar and have addressed the District Congress Committee for formal sanction.

NARIMAN PURSE FUND.

How To Utilise It.

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—

Before I depart for the South India tour, I think I must make my position clear with regard to the Purse Fund, particularly when several good friends have been inquiring whether I propose to accept the purse for my personal benefit, as on that condition alone they would subscribe; similar query was asked before the said fund was started shortly after the termination of the Harvey-Nariman Case, and I had then made it clear that the whole amount would go for some public purpose, such as the Committee might decide and I would place my proposals before the Committee. Several kind friends are persuading me now to reconsider that decision in view of my altered financial condition. Although I admit a considerable change in the financial circumstances which has compelled me completely to overhaul my domestic budget, I have preferred to take other measured by effecting retrenchment to meet that contingency, and hence, whilst sincerely appreciating the kind feeling and sentiment of my friends, I regret, I cannot alter my decision on principle and refuse to accept any personal benefit out of a public cause. I have always urged that principle and even opposed the payment of fees to members of Standing Committee and refunded the amount earned by me during the short period of my membership; when the case was proceeding, I had very generous offers from philanthropic gentlemen, not only to meet all my out-of-pocket and other expenses, but even to compensate me handsomely for the loss of practice during that long period, but adhering to the same principle, I had declined these kind offers with sincere thanks. Having thus made my position clear, I can place before the public, and members of the Committee my personal views with regard to the said fund. I should like a public fund under the control and management of a proper Committee to be utilised when necessary for exposing and preventing corrupt and fraudulent practices in public services of all descriptions, and also for the enforcement of civic rights. The existence of such a fund and Committee would by itself serve as a great check and would, to some extent, act as a safeguard and protection of tax-payers' and rate-payers' money; that was my suggestion to the Committee and I repeat it to-day for its consideration.

PROTEST AGAINST NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.

VILLE PARLE, April 28.

A Public meeting of the residents of Ville Parle was held in Tilak-Mandir on Sunday the 26th inst. at 3-30 p.m. to protest against Non-Agricultural Assessment levied by the Government, and to consider the ways and means to get the same cancelled at the earliest opportunity, when Mr. M. S. Dikshit was in the Chair.

Messrs. Vaidya, Jog, Mogre, Baptista and others addressed the meeting. An influential Committee was formed to collect funds for the sake of fighting out test cases in a Court of a law as also to form an Association to be named "Non-Agricultural Assessment Taxpayers' Association." The Committee was empowered to form Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the same. The question of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords and Property Owners with regard to Municipal affairs was also considered and it was decided to bring into existence an institution who could do the above work. A separate Committee for the above purpose was formed.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	28 April	3rd May
Tokushima Maru	5976	20 „	2nd May
Kashima „	10000	....	@5 May
Tango „	6893	29 April	14 May
Yasukuni „	12000	....	@17May
*Tottori „	5973	16 May	30 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 „	28 „
Hakone „	10500		1 June

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	12 May	28 May
Yokusan „	10500	27 „	14 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru	23000	13 May	19 May
Yasama „	23000	27 „	2 June

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270|272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

45

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER". a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER,—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P O. Box No. 72, LAHORE.

For Rs. 6-4 Only

The 'Dawson' Lever Wrist Watch.

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

The 'DAWSON' is a remarkably accurate Time-keeper-well-constructed and beautiful in appearance. It is the only most perfect LOW PRICED LEVER WRIST-WATCH which will give you long continuous and accurate service. Strong bright nickel silver case and beautiful shape. Price:—Rs 6/4 only. Packing and Postage FREE, WITH RADIUM DIAL Rs. 6/12 only. EVERY WATCH THOROUGHLY REGULATED.

Sole Agents:—
THE UNION TRADING CO.,
166, Harrison Road (B/2),
CALCUTTA.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.,
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum.

Endowment Rs. 20

and

Whole Life Rs. 25/-

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, April 30.

Following a further decline in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 185/8 for Broach J/A delivery. There was scattered long liquidation but when prices declined to Rs. 184/- shorts were covering. The market ruled very steady at this level but later on receipt of Liverpool opening at a decline of 2 points against 4 on parity; prices advaced to Rs. 185/-.

Later Cables from Liverpool were easy and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.

Broach A/M. 176/12.
Broach J/A. 183/12.
New Broach A/M 199/12.
Oomra May 155.
Oomra July 159/4.
New Oomra D/J. 168/12.
Bengali May 139/8.
Bengal July 141/8.

READY COTTON SALES.

300 Toyomankwak Dharwa 160.
100 Toyomankwak Khandwa 1/2.
600 Toyomankwak Khandwa 162.
200 Toyomankwak Ujjain 165.
100 B Karshandas Yeotmal 166
100 Osman Suleman Bhavaninundi 156.
100 B Mavji Patdi 166.
100 A Damodar Sojat Road 143.
100 A Damodar Shegaon 159 1/2
250 A Damodar Karanja 158 1/2
100 Gokaldas Dossa Amod 5 on
200 G G Kesha & Co. Khandwa 164.
200 Verji Ladha Broach 180.
100 M Suleman Miyagaon 3 on.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 30.
Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F. G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sind-Punjab F. G.	140
Wardha- Hingt Fine	165
Nagpur Savner „	170
Yeotmal „	160
Arvi „	160
Amraoti „	155
Khamgaon-Akola „	155
Mulkapur „	150
Khandesh „	150
Muthia „ F.G.	145
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	165
Sailu „	155
Parbhani „	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	160
Indore/Ujjain „	170
Broach „ F.G.	185 180

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 30.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 387/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/- per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Inaction Of Gold Standard Impairs Confidence.

HARD TASK TO CHANGE SENTIMENT

Unfavourable Weather Over Cotton-Belt

Wall Street is the financial barometer and the first clash of the present depression was registered in it. The adoption of Gold Standard resulted in material changes of currency of several of several countries but now owing to restricted supply of this yellow metal, the new standard has stopped to function as desired. As a result of this condition, most of the Governments are unable to meet their yearly requirements and in several places crisis are anticipated. This anticipation has impaired confidence in general trade circles and there is utter absence of any buying movement. Stocks of manufactured goods are very low in consuming countries but owing to scarcity of money, it has become almost impossible to change the bearish feeling and even cotton is suffering from the nervous breakdown.

Bombay, April 30.

The New York Cotton futures market still continues easy with utter absence of any fresh buying. Occasional short covering is unable to sustain prices and every day weakness in Wall-Street is guiding the course of cotton prices. The supply and demand situation has stopped to influence prices as the Farm Board is now believed to be undesirable and everybody wants a free market. It is merely ignorance to say that the Board has failed to stabilize prices. At present about 4 million bales are financed by this institution and although now its is about the end of season, prices are steadily falling. If the Board would not looked after this block of cotton, prices would have collapsed to an unthinkable low level. The operations of the Board do not allow the usual latitude of speculation, hence there are complaints against it. The Board is well aware of the international financial situation rather than a single group of operators and is certainly better placed to look after the interest of America Cotton growers. The world is unable to consume cotton owing to reduced buying capacity. American has produced big crops in the past but to-day a crop of moderate size is depressing prices. It requires a magic touch to alter the whole situation but magicians have their own worries and woes in Wall-Street.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices but closed at a decline of 14 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 15 points lower at 9.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 10 points. Spot Cotton prices decline 9 points to 9.68.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was steady in the afternoon on Continental and American buying. There was a large turnover yesterday and the market closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Midlined 6 points and Sakel Egyp- prices declined 1 point to 5-53 and sales were 5,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 6 points and Sakel Egyptians tains declined 5 to 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady and prices closed 14 points higher.

65,000 BALES TENDERED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Despite reported rains in Texas, market lacks confidence due to the continued weakness in Securities About 65,000 B/s May New York tender have been absorbed but the inactivity in textiles has sickened trade demand. Garside estimates the World's Consumption of American Cotton during March at 9,77,000 B/s against 10,60,000 B/s same period last season and the total Consumption for the season ending March at 73,58,000 B/s against 91,67,000 B/s. The total stocks of all growths are estimated by Garside at 12,616,000 B/s against 9,950,000 B/s last season. Pending further developments regarding acreage and Farm Board's policy, we continue to advise keeping out of the market.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York 28th April:—
May Highest 10-04 (2-42 p.m.) lowest 9.88 (2-04 p.m.)
New York 29th April:
May highest 9.93 lowest 9.82.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

9 A.M.; New York Cables:—New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates world consumption of American cotton during March 997,000 bales. compared with 1,062,000 same month last year; during season to the end of March 7,358,000 against 9,167,000 same time last season.

A worsening of Mill situation has been reported by the U. S., Great Britain, France and Germany.

11-06 A.M.; Liverpool:—Quiet steady market. Less liquidation.

2-34 P.M.; New York Cables:—Textile slightly more active. Market steady in face of weakness in Stocks and general bearishness. Think no important move impends.

Reuter's Cable; New York 28th:—New York market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices at first declined on liquidation and then advanced on covering by shorts.

Reuter's Cables; New York 29th: New York market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by weakness of Wall Street and liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 5.37; Broach J.-A. (Expected) Rs. 185 equal to 4.21; Difference 116 points equal to Rs. 51.

New York July (Close) 10.07 equal to 5.03; Broach J.-A. (Expected) Rs. 185 equal to 4.21; Difference 82 points equal to Rs. 36.

Liverpool-New York:

(At Liverpool Close): July 67, Oct. 56 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, weekly weather report favourable east, unfavourable west, weather too cold generally but stocks overshadowed market.

New York:—Outside influence continues dominating factor. Weather abnormally cold all over Belt.

Messrs. Dreunan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cables:—

"Weekly weather report favourable, unfavourable West."

"Weather generally too cold but Stocks overshadow the market."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool, cables:—

The market will depend very much upon the weather, Prefer buying to selling, but see nothing in the position to cause an advance other than a reaction yet.

Messrs. Roberts, Okell and Comlino, Liverpool cables:—

Advise purcases at present prices.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 29.

May	9.82—.14
July	10.07—.12
October	10.42—.13
December	10.67—.10
January	10.78—.10
Middling Spot	9.80—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 29.

May	9.91—.13
July	10.13—.10
Middling Spot	9.68—.09

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 29.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	——
July	10.15
October	10.50

New York. Noon Call.

May	9.86
July	10.11
October	10.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 29.

	Sales
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 29.

	Opening	Closing
April		5.34—.07
May	5.38	5.34—.07
June		5.38—.06
July	5.46	5.41—.07
August		5.45—.07
September		5.49—.06
October	5.56	5.53—.05
November		5.57—.03
December		5.61—.06
January	5.63	5.74—.03
February		5.69—.06
March	5.77	5.47—.08
April		5.78—.06
Midding Spot		5.53—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, April 29.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Exports	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

CHANDRASENA

Produced by the
PRABHAT FILM CO. (Kholapur)
Starring Prof **MANE** (in double roles) with
Misses **LEELAVATI & KAMALA**
to commence from
TOMORROW
with
Prof. DEODHAR'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
At
MAJESTIC CINEMA
IT'S

A PICTURE OF POWER, SPIRIT, SELF-SACRIFICE & HIGH IDEALS GLOWING WITH ALL THE POMP, PAGEANTRY & GLORY OF ARCHITECTURAL SPLENDOUR OF ANCIENT INDIA, MIXED WITH MAGNIFICENT SETTINGS OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE & MARVELLOUS ACTING OF RENOWNED INDIAN STARS CLOAKED IN COSTUMES OF UNTOLD VALUE & REMARKABLE SCREENIC EFFECTS

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 30.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May s4/5 1/d. up 3/4d.
July s4/7 5/8d. up 7/8d.
Oct. s4/9 5/8d. up 1d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
May dol 81-1/2 down 1/8.
July dol. 61-1/2 up 3/8.
Sept. dol. 60-5/8 down 3/8.

LONDON LISEED.
Apl/May £8-11-3 down 2/6d.
Market easier.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
June 10.75 unchanged.
July 10.89 up 2.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
May/Aug. sh. 16/10 1/2d. up 1-1/2d
Sep/Dec. sh. 17/7 1/2d. down 1-1/2d.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 126 up 1.
Sep. 134 up 1.
Dec. 142 unchanged.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)
"Prices advanced on bullish cables, but later declined on favourable weather and bear pressure. Closed barely steady."

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

Weekly Weather

The weekly weather report states that in the western belt coolness has retarded the growth of early planted cotton, while in the eastern belt somewhat favourable conditions have prevailed. In Texas there has been damage from frost and in Oklahoma, planting has mostly been suspended and germination has been poor on account of the cool weather and wet soil. In Georgia the condition of the crop is fairly good and chopping has advanced.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 29.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.23
Broach Fine (Good Staple(	4.43
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.63
Oomra, Good	3.63
Oomra Fully Good	3.83
Oomra Fine	4.03
Bengal Good	3.39
Bengal Fully Good	3.54
Bengal Fine	3.69
Scinde Fully Good	3.54
Scinde Fine	3.69
Scinde Superfine	3.84

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 29.

May	7.87
July	8.08
Septemer a	8.19
October	8.33
November	8.38
January	8.53
March	8.68
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.20

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS
New York, April 28.

	Cents.
Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins 20's, per lb.	19½
Yarns Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb	33
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed 60's per lb	47
New Orleans Spot Cotton	9.77

PATHE CINEMA.

TOMORROW

WILLIAM HAINES *and* LEILA HYAMS *in* "WAY OUT WEST"
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER
ALL-TALKING PICTURE
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 30.

In full-pressed Bales	G22-4-31	Since 1st September	This year. 28-4-31.
Khandesh	...		311,969
Central India	112		310529
Barsi and Nagar	182		161350
Hyderabad-Gaorani	109		80095
Berar	478		549002
Central Provinces	754		349607
Total Oomras	1635		1762
Dholera	1066		156942
N.-W. Provinces	100		88877
Rajputana	...		38267
Sind-Punjab	99		108658
Broach	3029		240695
Coompta & Dharwar	361		40666
Westerns-Northerns	179		20334
Cocoanada	...		20
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...		16037
Persian	...		205
American	...		59533
Egyptian and African	828		196327
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...		124
Total	7817		2727198

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	G22-4-31	1st Sept. to 23rd April.	This year
Europe	6624		445899
Japan & China	3750		1294355
Coast Ports	110		14805
Up-country by Rail	...		136940
Afloat in harwourfor Europe, China and Japan			28224
Total	10484		1920022

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, April 30.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd			
Silver Ready 43-10-0.			
Settlement	21	4	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	10	0
Silver, 2nd „	43	8	0

Mr. Picture FAN
WHO'S THE BOSS IN YOUR HOUSE?
Mr. Picture FAN
WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOUR WIFE TOLD YOU TO GO TO.....?
Mr. Picture FAN
ARE YOU GOING TO TAKE IT LYING DOWN?
Mr. Picture FAN
DON'T SWIPE YOUR WIFE ON THE JAW... THERE ARE OTHER WAYS
Mr. Picture FAN
WATCH FOR PATHE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
It will tell you all about it.

Dr. N L Burman
Hydrocele Expert
(Balaji Road, Surat)
RADICALLY CURES
HYDROCELE
Without Operation
in 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
On dates
27th APRIL to 4th MAY
Consultation fee Rs. 5/-
Address:—
Hararwala Building,
Golpitha, BOMBAY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 1, 1931

"SAFEGUARDS ESSENTIAL IN INDIA'S INTEREST".

"No Whittling Down," Say Lords Peel And Reading.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN'S SIGNIFICANT SILENCE

LORD SNELL ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN SALES OF FOREIGN CLOTH

The House of Lords debated the India question, following Viscount Peel's motion for information. Both Lord Peel and the Earl of Reading, emphasized that the safeguards embodied in the provisional constitution prepared at the Round Table Conference, could not be whittled down. The ex-Viceroy added that those safeguards were indispensable in "India's interest."

Lord Reading made capital out of the Punjab Governors recent speech and pleaded that the Viceroy should have, the fullest support of His Majesty's Government in any strong measures that he might take.

Lord Snell, the Government spokesman, was significantly silent on the question of safeguards. He did not repudiate the suggestion of the previous speakers that the safeguards were indispensable and could not be whittled down. He announced that the sales of foreign cloth including British cloth had increased and existing stocks were being cleared.

Punjab Governor's Speech And Its Sequel

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Lord's Viscount Peel, asking questions mentioned in the message of 22nd April, said that he rejected the suggestion to postpone the discussion until Lord Irwin returned, because he felt that it would be unfair to expect the Viceroy to render an account of his administration without first having an opportunity of resting. Moreover, Lord Peel desired information rather on the present and the future and it was for the Government to answer and take the responsibility.

Lord Peel proceeded to make a request for information on a number of points, for instance the progress made in India in the discussions with members of the Round Table Conference and asked whether the Government was now in a position to formulate some proposals, and referring to the selection of Mahatma Gandhi as the sole representative of the Congress, feared that a single representative would be too tied.

NO WHITTLING DOWN OF SAFEGUARDS

Expressing the opinion that the safeguards already laid down constituted the minimum, Lord Peel asked if the Government's position in this regard was unchanged. He said that it would be a profound mistake if those who were to come to London, thought that the provisional conclusions regarding the safeguards could be whittled away. Lord Peel urged the Government to declare as early as possible the Conference's scope and the subjects to be discussed. He asked whether the Princes' views had changed and inquired what were the views of those who were not represented at the Round Table Conference and referring to the necessity of a communal settlement said that the incidents of last few weeks had rendered almost ironical the question whether further basis of agreement had been reached but he desired to know what steps Government were taking to try to improve the feelings between two great communities.

Lord Peel said that his information was that the boycott of British goods was as vigorous as ever. He concluded by asking for an assurance that Burma had returned to a normal state and inquiring about the position regarding the separation of Burma.

"INDISPENSABLE"

Lord Reading emphasised the necessity of avoiding a misconception regarding the points which would be open for discussion at the renewed Round Table Conference. He said that he felt that an impression existed that Mahatma Gandhi when he attended the Round Table Conference would be able to abolish all safeguards and reservations or some of them which the Round Table Conference had accepted. **Speaking for the Liberals, Lord Reading desired to make it emphatically clear that they attached very great importance to the reservations and safeguards which were necessary in India's own interests. It was quite possible to discuss the methods by which they were to be enforced but their substance must remain. He desired to say plainly and emphatically that they were indispensable.**

Proceeding Lord Reading referred to the communal question and asked whether any steps were now being taken for the purpose of settling the controversy. He said nobody could read what had happened at Cawnpore without feeling that it was a scandal that such things were possible for three days and nights. He said that grave responsibility must lie on some quarter or other. He hoped that the Government would supply the information when the Inquiry Commission had fixed the blame.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Lord Reading concluded by making a reference to Sir Geoffry de-Montmorency's "important speech" on the 25th April which, he declared, showed the justification for the anxiety regarding the position in India and said that Montmorency's statement that "our toleration has only in the end bread licence" seemed to him a curious observation for the Governor of a Province. "The language used makes me wonder what has happened and what is happening." Lord Reading asked the Government plainly to give the Viceroy an assurance that in every action that he might take to carry out Montmorency's proposals, the Viceroy would have the support and approval of the Government, as Lord Reading was sure he would have the support of Parliament and the country.

Lord Burnham emphasised the increasing gravity of the situation and said that unless Britain made up her mind as to what she meant to do calamity and catastrophe would emerge from the present growing chaos. Lord Burnham believed that there would be widespread sympathy with Earl Willingdon on his being called at such a time to such a heritage.

WHAT BURNHAM OWES TO INDIAN POLICE.

Referring to the charges of police inaction at Cawnpore, Lord Burnham expresses gratitude for what the police had done for the protection of the Simon Commission in India and said that he attributed inaction, if it was even partially true, to official mismanagement and most of all to the want of support and encouragement due to the Government of India's defeatist spirit.

Lord Snell was cheered on the occasion of his first speech when he rose to reply to Lord Peel's questions. He said that the intention announced by Mr. Benn on 12th March to resume the work of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in summer still held and the participation of the Congress had been applied to it and the Government was considering whether it was desirable to add representatives of certain interests not directly represented on the original committee. A definite statement regarding the personnel was not possible until Lord Willingdon had considered the matter.

GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT.

Referring to the Committee's terms of reference, Lord Snell pointed out that the plan sketched out had left much still unexplored. Government hoped that the further session would enable the committee, if not to complete the work, at any rate to make specific progress towards its completion. But Lord Snell was not yet in a position to say what would be the best procedure to achieve that object. Lord Snell read out as a reminder of the basis on which the work was to be carried on. Paragraph two of the Government of India's statement of 5th March on the Irwin-Gandhi agreement said that this applied to the programme of the Conference as a whole and therefore generally to the work of the Federal Structure Committee.

Lord Snell said that he had not yet received information regarding the reaction towards the Federation of individual rulers who were not present in London. But the States' Delegation was now engaged in obtaining views of brother Princes and hoped shortly to have a representative body of opinion.

SAFEGUARDS FOR MINORITIES

Lord Snell confessed that he attempted to answer Lord Peel's third question with considerable diffidence, because the matter was very delicate and the solution was primarily for Indians. He said: "All that His Majesty's Government can do is to reiterate that the new Constitution must contain such guarantees as the minorities require to protect their political liberties and rights. This is one of the basic conditions on which not only Government but all parties in Conference took their stand."

Continuing Lord Snell said that time was too short for a confident opinion regarding the effect on trade of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement which any way would be complicated by other economic forces. He had no reason to believe that the undertaking as regards the boycott of British commodities was generally being disregarded though certain difficulties had arisen which the Government of India was considering. Lord Snell was informed that open preaching of boycott as a political weapon had practically ceased but efforts were still being made to persuade Indians to cease using foreign cloth. That was consistent with the agreement.

BOYCOTT BREAKING DOWN.

The Government of India had received general impression that the sales of foreign cloth including British cloth had increased and existing stocks were being cleared. Lord Snell reviewed the position in the provinces and said that there was undoubtedly widespread desire for peace all over India and there would be general regret if the settlement broke down. There were undoubtedly difficult times ahead but greater difficulties had been faced and overcome in the past and Government saw nothing in the situation to justify a mood of pessimism.

Referring to Burma, Lord Snell said that the superstition and ignorance of the peasantry had been exploited by the organisers of rebellion asisted by economic distress. Although disturbances continued, local officers were hopeful that the situation would be controlled. He concluded by expressing the opinion that information he was able to supply was reassuring and said that situation in India required both patience and tolerant understanding.

Lord Peel while thanking Lord Snell intimated that he would again raise some questions later.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.—Reuter.

BAKR-ID PRAYERS AT AZAD MAIDAN

A peaceful Bakr-Id was celebrated by the Muslims of Bombay on Wednesday. Our photographs shows a scene at Azad Maidan during the prayers.

LANCASHIRE GETS PANICKY!

—:o:—

"British And Indian Govts. Have Failed To Protect Cotton Industry".

DEPUTATION WAITS ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, April 29.

Sixty Conservative Peers and members of the House of Commons including Viscount Peel, Sir Samuel Hoare, Neville Chamberlain and other ex-Ministers assembled in the House of Commons and received a deputation from Lancashire regarding India and cotton trade. A letter from Mr. Baldwin was read out in which Mr. Baldwin state:

MR. BALDWIN'S LETTER.

"The Conservative Party must judge how far it is possible to achieve the federal idea without surrendering any essential safeguards which have been clearly stated and which we consider fundamental to any future settlement..... The Party intends to use its fullest influence to support British traders and insist that in any settlement of the Indian situation there should be fundamental provision prohibiting unfair discrimination against British trade."

The members of deputation asked for the Conservative Party's assistance on the ground that the British and Indian Governments had "failed to protect the cotton industry."

IF GOVERNMENT DOESN'T INTERVENE?

Sir Stephen Demetriadi (Indian Section of Manchester Chamber of Commerce) describing the boycott of British goods in India, declared that unless Government dealt both with the boycott and import duty, the British Textile Trade with India would certainly end.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare assured the deputation of the Conservatives' sympathy and support.

The deputation later saw the Liberal Members of the House of Commons, who expressed themselves as "Greatly impressed by overwhelming case."

"WHIP AND FREEDOM"

Labourite, Commander Kenworthy speaking in lobby subsequently regarding the deputation deplored the boycott and said:

"One should tell these people that if we are going to attend the Round Table Conference it must be understood that there is to be a fair crack of whip and freedom of trade."

Four members of the Commons Messrs. Oliver, Compton, Tillett and Hammersley, appointed as another deputation by the Committee of Group of Lancashire members of the Commons privately interviewed Mr. Benn on same subject.—Reuter

KEEP UP "WAR MENTALITY"

—:o:—

Mr. Aney Explains Truce Terms

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, April 30.

Mr. M. S. Aney of Berar and a member of the Congress Working Committee is on a tour in Maharashtra. He came down to Bhusawal on the 26th where he was received by Mr. Deshpande of Nasik on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee. He visited Jalgaon on the 27th and Nasik on the 28th. At all places he had a very crowded programme and was received by the local Congressmen in large numbers.

He addressed very huge meetings at all the places where in he explained the Truce Terms at very great length saying that there was nothing dishonourable in it Further he exhorted the audiences to organise themselves and keep up the war mentality if an occasion for fight were to arise in the near future. The occasion might arise at any time because none could say definitely that anything substantial would come out of the Round Table Conference. The methods of argument and persuation were tried and found futile. So it was better to be cautious and remained prepared.

His tour has helped the Congress cause in Maharashtra to a great extent.

BOYCOTT OF EDINBURGH CAFES

Sequel To Exclusion Of Indians

LONDON, April 29.

The Students' Representative Council of the Edinburgh University took up a strong line of action last night to deal with a complaint that Indian students had been refused admission to two local cafes.

Deputation of twenty Europeans and two Indians called on one of the offending establishments. The Europeans were admitted, but the Indians were excluded without any explanation. The European deputation proceeded to the interior and harangued the guests from the band balcony; protesting against "The unjustifiable colour bar." A number of guests signified their sympathy by withdrawing Students' Council has requested the cafes to raise the ban under a threat of boycott.—Reuter.

LADY VOLUNTEER SLAPPED

—:o:—

Picketing In Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 28.

Picketing of foreign cloth in Kundan Bazar is proving effective. Lady volunteers were picketing a shop when a Mohammedan customer came to make purchases and was requested by the lady volunteer to desist from purchasing foreign cloth, whereupon he promised to purchase only Swadeshi. The shop-keeper, however, showed foreign cloth, which fact was brought to the notice of the customer by the lady volunteer, whereupon the shopkeeper lost his temper and slapped the lady volunteer.

Peaceful picketing is still going on.

Dr. Vatanmal, President Tharparkar, District Congress Committee, invited various Sind leaders to Mirpurkhas District, head quarters. Dr. Choithram, Professor Malkani, Messrs. Ghanshayan and Parsram Tahilramani, were prominent among those present.

APPEAL TO MERCHANTS.

Mirpurkhas foreign cloth dealers have issued, a leaflet that they had faithfully followed Congress instructions and got their cloth sealed. In January last they had asked for permission to break these seals and sell. They contended that at the time of sealing the Congress officials said that they were helpless in the matter. The merchants, therefore, threatened to break the seals and start selling.

In an impassioned speech on the subject Dr. Vatanmal said that foreign cloth boycott was the chief item of Congress programme, specially now. The greater the boycott we can effect greater will be our success at the Round Table Conference and as Gandhiji was arranging for the re-exportation of foreign cloth, he appealed to merchants to wait just a little longer. He denied the allegation that the Local Congress Committee had given undertaking for giving concession to sell. Dr. Choithram, Professor Malkani and Parsram Tahilramani spoke and hoped that merchants would not push things to extreme.

BALDWIN ON DELHI PACT

—:o:—

Plea For Garhwalis' Release

BENN'S APOLOGIA FOR MEERUT CASE

LONDON, April 28.

Great harm would be done if the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement was not scrupulously carried out, declared Mr. Baldwin in a speech at a Conservative meeting as Liverpool this evening. The economic unity of the Empire, for which they all were working, could not be complete unless the great Indian Empire was a partner in it. Lancashire had just cause for considerable anxiety in view of the information which had reached them from India. He did not conceal his apprehension in regard to these movements, and, therefore, thought it a good thing that there should be debates in that connection in both Houses of Parliament which would serve a useful purpose, and he hoped, might help to clear many more obstructions to a settlement which existed at present.

LANCASHIRE TRADE.

At question time in the Commons,

Mr. Hacking (Conservative) drew attention to the recent letter of the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Predent of the Board of Trade in connection with "the gravity of the present position of the cotton export trade to India."

Mr. Graham said that the views expressed in that letter had been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India.

BLACKBURN PROTEST.

A meeting of over 4,000 people representing employers and operatives in the cotton industry in Blackburn District last evening protested against the economic policy of the Government of India and the boycotting and picketing policy directed against Lancashire goods by the Congress Party.

The Alderman, Mr. J. H. Grey, Chairman of the Cotton Employers' Association, Lancashire declared that the result of Lord Irwin's policy had been calamitous for Lancashire. A system of political prohibition against Lancashire goods ought immediately to be removed. If not, he was convinced that there was nothing but ruin facing Lancashire.

A further appeal to release Meerut and Garhwali Rifles prisoners, was made in the Commons this evening by Mr. Fenner Brockway (Labour). Mr. Benn in reply deplored that some phrases had been used by Mr. Brockway in referring to the difficult situation in India which the Government were facing with real sympathy. Mr Benn pointed out that there cases, as Mr. Brockway had admitted, did not come within the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement. Government were as earnest in trying to implement that Agreement as they were convinced that Mr. Gandhi and his friends were trying to implement it, on their side.

Regarding the Meerut prisoners, Government's position was that they found the case progressing and made up their minds—and their opinion remained unaffected to-day—that it was not in the province of Executive Government to interfere with the process of Law once it had been set in motion, and with that judgment he could not interfere.

Mr. Benn deplored the length of these trial in India but pointed out that this was due to the Code necessitating the taking of all evidence fully at the preliminary inquiry and the Court of sessions. The defence had been entered on, and if the prosecution case could not be shortened it would not be desired to shorten of hamper proceedings when these men were conducting their own defence. It was impossible to do other than permit the case to proceed and the accused to make their own defence.

As far as the defence was concerned, the Government had every desire that they should have proper facilities and had taken steps to assist financially in their defence.

Regarding the Garhwalis he could not imagine a more serious charge in circumstances in which we found ourselves in India to-day than that in this case; but he had already pointed out that recent offences such as these were reviewed at short intervals and these sentences would be treated similarly.

After Mr. Bracken (Conservative) had argued that justice had been shown and done against—offenders, the matter was dropped.—Reuter.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hall Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.